

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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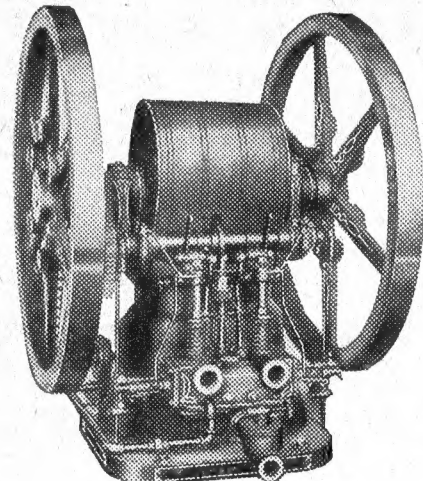
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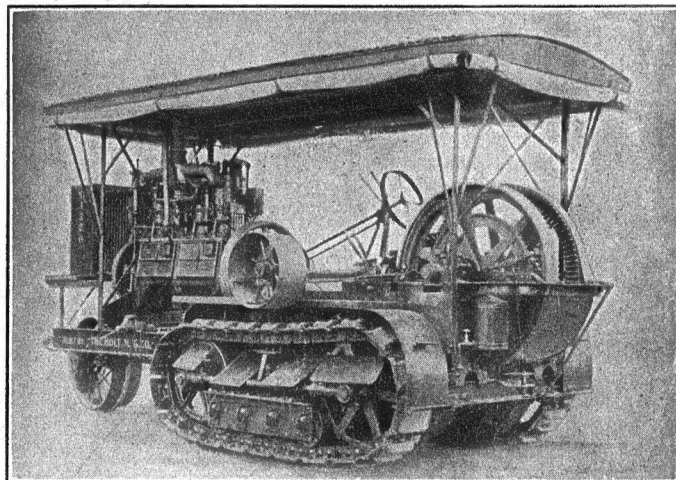
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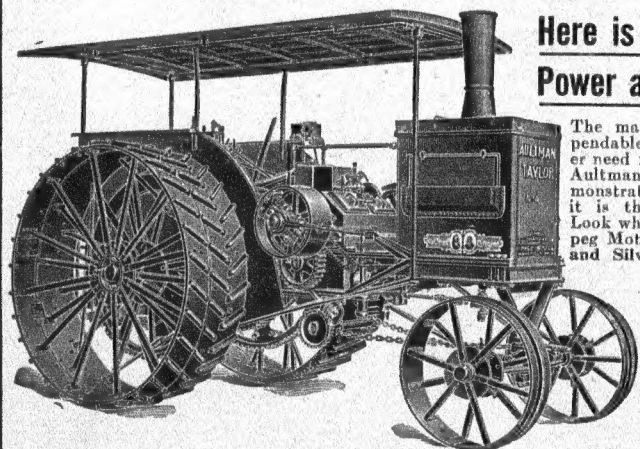
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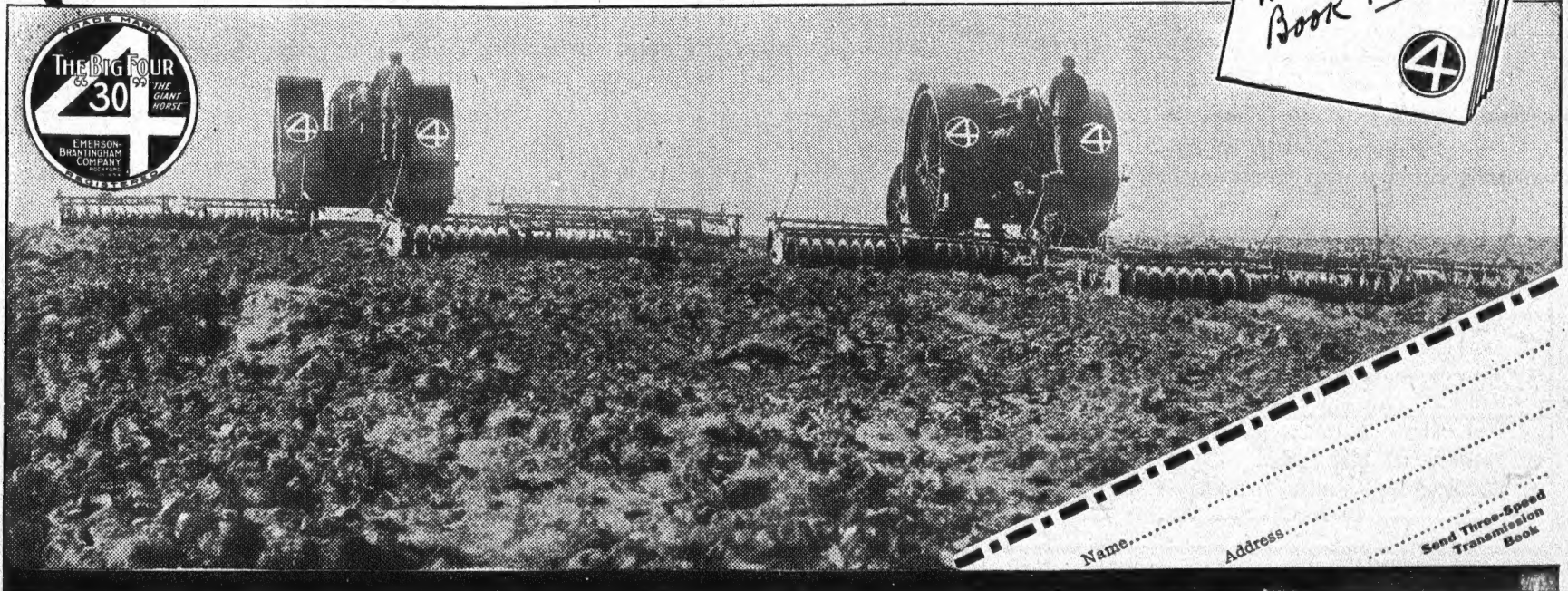
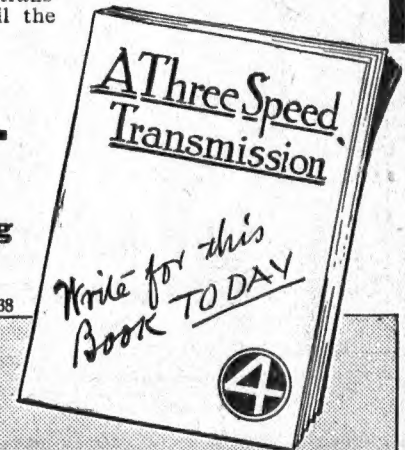
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How To Grow Tomatoes

(By F. B. Pearson, Wellbank, Sask.)

Growing Tomatoes to ripen in the Prairie Provinces. From my experience as professional grower in England and amateur experience in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

To grow tomatoes in the garden in the Prairie Provinces, according to my experience, is possible in most seasons, but if we would desire to pick ripe fruit, it is early fruiting and not quantity of fruit which should be our aim. I find the English system for outdoor culture to be the only method to ensure ripe fruit. The Eastern Canada and United States method produces an abundance of fruit but practically none of it ripens here, where the season is so short. I will try to outline this system which I think anyone with a love for the garden should have no difficulty in following.

First of all choose the time for sowing early enough but not too early. Any time after April 1 should not be too early, but not much later. It is absolutely essential that you obtain seed of one of the many early varieties. I find boxes 3 to 4 inches deep answer very well, and any good light soil will do to sow the seed in, provided it is free from alkali and green manure. Pack the soil to within an inch of the top of the box, with the fingers, sow the seeds one at a time, about an inch to an inch and a half apart, and cover them with half an inch of light soil or sand. Leave your boxes for a day before you water them, but give them a good soaking then and do not water again till the soil is nearly dry. Don't pour tea or soapy water on the boxes, as it tends to sour the soil, causing the seedlings to rot. The practice of merely sprinkling the top of the soil with water is to be condemned, inasmuch as it prevents one knowing the true condition of the under-soil of the box. Use rain water about the temperature of the room in which you intend to raise your plants. Failing that any soft water will do. Place your boxes in a warm place, not in the full glare of the sun, nor close to the stove, or your plants will lack vitality, and you gain nothing in the end by trying to force them. However, the location had best be left to circumstances and commonsense. When the plants are up bring gradually into the light and sunshine till planting out time. As the plants grow in the boxes, thin out the sickly ones to give lots of room for the others. Don't scruple at thinning them out, as twelve robust plants are worth more than twenty-four sickly yellow-leaved specimens.

Time To Transplant

About the second week in June they should be transplanted into the garden, but allowance must be made for the weather and it is better if the boxes have stood outside in the day time for a while before planting time to harden them. It is better to delay the planting out than plant them a week too soon and have to protect with stove pipes, etc., but they may need shading for a day or two. Take the sides off the box and cut each plant out with a section of earth. It is a good plan to water the plants in the boxes an hour or two before planting, as they are not so liable to flag in the sun. The ideal place to plant them is on the east or south side of a good windbreak, such as a bluff, or a row of currant bushes. Any land will grow tomatoes with the right cultivation, but if the soil is light and

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume VI

March 19th, 1913

Number 12

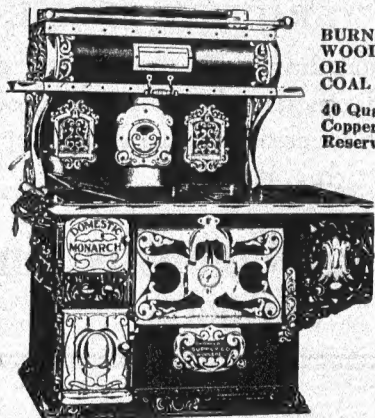
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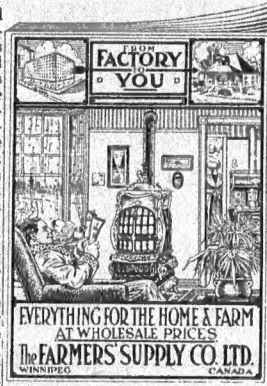
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warm, so much the better. Keep the weeds down and cultivate well and they will need very little hand watering. However, if such is needed during a dry spell give them a good soaking and place some strawy manure or litter around the plants. This must not be done too early in the season, however, or the weeds will come through and it is almost impossible to hoe between them after the litter is applied. Some growers recommend watering with manure water, but my experience is that it retards the ripening of the fruit in this part of Canada.

Leave Only Main Stem

When the plants have established themselves put a three-foot stake to each plant, being careful not to injure the roots of the plant. As the plants grow take some soft tying material and loop the plants to the stake. As the side branches develop pull them out by a sideways and downward pull, but be careful not to pull off the flower trusses in mistake for a side shoot or lateral. Leave only the main stem and don't be tempted to mutilate the leaves as nothing is gained by it and the practice tends to retard and starve the growing fruit. When the plant has reached the top of the stake or by the time it has four or five trusses of fruit and bloom, nip the top off the main stem. This will help the fruit by causing the sap to flow into it instead of into stems.

Seasons vary, but you may safely look for some ripe fruit and that which does not ripen on the plant will ripen in a drawer or cupboard in the house. Do not put them in the window or expose them too much or they are liable to shrivel up, which, if they are wrapped up in a drawer, they will not do.

As to the enemies and diseases of the plant. I may say that here the only two things which seem to bother the Tomato plant are the tomato caterpillar and the wire worm. The caterpillar is easily seen, picked off and destroyed, but the wire-worm has generally wrought destruction by eating into the stem near the root before he is discovered. Cabbage stems inserted into the ground around the plants make good traps, but lime worked into the soil is the best way to treat the soil for the following season's crop.

Strawberries in Northern Manitoba

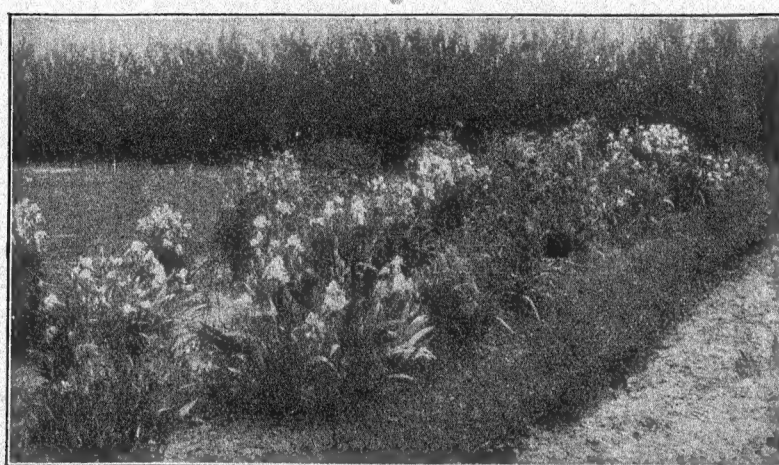
By W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man.

Probably the best preparation for a strawberry patch is a perfectly clean summer fallow with manure well worked in. The strawberry is a gross feeder and delights in rich land, well drained of surface water, and like any other Canadian manufacturer wants a complete monopoly of the field. If it has to share the soil-foed with other plants it will not grow and send out its runners as early as otherwise.

The soil needs to be rich in nitrogen, potash and phosphorous. Nitrogen builds the vegetative parts of the plants and gives that depth of color to the foliage which denotes activity and health. Potash is necessary for the building of the woody parts of the plants, helping the leaves and fruit stems to stand up stiffly with their load of fruit. And phosphorus aids in bringing the plants to full maturity. No plant ever reaches full development when the soil is deficient in phosphorus.

It is hardly necessary for the purposes of this article to consider commercial fertilizers, as not one in a thousand on a Manitoba farm would seriously consider their purchase, when good farmyard manure, for all that is needed, is so easy

Continued on Page 36



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Our Ottawa Letter

Naval Deadlock Continues — Riotous Scenes in the House of Commons

Ottawa, March 17.—Scenes unprecedented in the history of the Canadian Parliament were enacted in the House of Commons on Saturday night, as a climax to the second week of the Naval Bill blockade. Government members, desiring to bring the deadlock to an end, made repeated efforts during the day to reach a vote by obtaining rulings from the chairman which would prevent further discussion. They took the ground that the bill had been discussed sufficiently, and that the majority should be allowed to prevail, while the Liberals, determined to force the dissolution of the House and an appeal to the country, fought every inch of the way and maintained their right under the rules of the House to continue the discussion as long as any member desired to speak. In the early hours of Saturday morning, when Hon. Robert Rogers was leading the government forces, J. A. M. Aikins, who was temporarily occupying the chair, ruled that the amendment and sub-amendment, moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and D. D. McKenzie, which had been under debate for nearly two weeks, were out of order, because if they were carried they would change the intentions of the bill. A fresh amendment was then moved by Hugh Guthrie, declaring that the \$35,000,000 should be spent in Canada in strengthening the Imperial naval forces instead of being sent to Great Britain. Mr. Guthrie was repeatedly called to order for straying beyond the question and at 5 a.m., Hon. Wm. Pugsley moved that the committee rise. This was discussed for several hours, with continued appeals from the rulings of the chair, and altogether the House divided nine times, the government majority supporting the ruling of the chair on each occasion. When the House resumed after the dinner recess, it was evident that the tempers of many of the members had suffered from the strain and there was little semblance of dignity or order about the proceedings.

The discussion was then on a point of order as to whether or not F. J. Robidoux, of Kent, N.B., had authority to act as chairman. This point had been debated for about two hours and a half and Dr. Neeley, of Humboldt, was speaking when Mr. Robidoux rose to give his decision. The rules of the House require that the speaker or chairman shall give every member who so desires an opportunity to speak, but they also say that when the chairman rises the members shall keep their seats, and the chairman's attempt to shut off discussion caused a scene of violent disorder.

Called Them Broncho-Busters

Members on both sides of the House rose to their feet shouting and gesticulating wildly. The Liberals shouted "Free Speech," "Is this Russia?" while the Conservatives yelled "Order," "Rebels," "Broncho-Busters," "Rattlesnakes," and other epithets. In the midst of this scene, Speaker Sproule, in his robes of office, took his place in the chair and when he could make himself heard, said that he had requested Mr. Robidoux to give his ruling, and that the debate on the point of order was consequently closed. Alphonse Verville, the Labor member from Montreal, made a vigorous protest, but his voice was drowned in the tumult. Dr. Michael Clarke, of Red Deer, then leapt into the fray, and in a voice high pitched and trumpet like, demanded that he be allowed to ask a question.

Dr. Clarke "Named"

Speaker Sproule, who was also greatly excited, called Dr. Clarke to order and said that if he did not yield he would "name" him for defiance of the ruling of the chair. Dr. Clarke, amid uproar, continued to try and submit his question, and eventually the Speaker said: "Dr. Clarke, I name you as acting in absolute and flagrant violation of the Rules of this House." The "naming" of a member by the speaker is regarded in the British Parliament as a serious disgrace and rebuke, carrying with it the displeasure and censure of the House, and it is usually followed by a motion suspending the member from the House

or by some other punishment. No such course was followed, however, and when order had been to some extent restored, Dr. Clarke was permitted to explain that he had no wish to contravene the rules of the House, but merely wished to ask under what rule the speaker was in the chair. The speaker replied that he had authority under the rules to take the chair at any time for the purpose of restoring order. After further disorder Premier Borden obtained a hearing and suggested that the member for Red Deer, who, he said, was not only a very sane and sensible member of this House, but also a gentleman, would see fit to make amends for his conduct by apologizing to the speaker. Dr. Clarke thereupon said he did not know what his offence was when he asked under what rule the speaker was proceeding, but if there was anything which he had to withdraw in order to re-establish himself in the good opinion of the Prime Minister, he had the greatest pleasure in doing so. This was accepted as an apology by the speaker and the incident then closed.

Martin Defies Chair

Trouble broke out again shortly afterwards, however, when Richard Blain, who was in the chair, demanded that W. M. Martin, of Regina, withdraw a statement that the government had endeavored to stifle free speech by inaugurating a mild and unconstitutional form of closure. The word "closure" was what Mr. Blain objected to, and this Mr. Martin firmly refused to withdraw, although Mr. Blain called Speaker Sproule to the chair and reported Mr. Martin's offence to him.

Premier Adjourns House

The speaker supported Mr. Blain and commanded Mr. Martin to withdraw the expression, but the member for Regina still refused, and eventually Premier Borden appealed to Hon. Geo. P. Graham, who was leading the opposition during the slight illness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to make some suggestion. Mr. Graham supported Mr. Martin's stand and suggested that the best thing was to adjourn and finally Mr. Borden consented to this, the House rising half an hour before Saturday midnight.

A VALUABLE OFFER

In the last number of Conservation, the monthly bulletin of the Commission of Conservation, appears a remarkable offer to the farmers of Canada. It is as follows: "Draw a sketch of your farm, giving the number of acres in each field, the kind of soil and the kind of crops grown on it for the past three years. Also specify the line you are particularly interested in, namely, dairying, beef production, sheep or hogs, or grain growing. Distance from the market has also to be considered. Send this to the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, and they will make suggestions that will be of material help in deciding the best crop rotation for your farm."

This offer is reproduced here for a double reason. One is that it might be given a wider publicity. Readers who have not received the copy of Conservation will thus be able to avail themselves of this splendid offer. Necessarily, such a bulletin has a somewhat limited circulation. The wider can be made the knowledge of the offer, the more will Canada benefit by it.

The second reason is to call attention to the wonderful advance made in governmental efforts to develop agriculture. Fifty years ago every farmer had to gather from somewhere enough knowledge and experience to make him successful. He had to depend upon traditions and habits, or to make personal experiments, which involved delay, if not loss. But today the Canadian farmer has at his disposal the wisdom, experience and practical findings of a staff of experts. He has but to ask a question to have it answered in line with the most modern science. Agriculture is no longer a hit-or-miss proposition. If the Canadian farmer fails, it will surely be by reason of his own fault, and not for lack of federal co-operation on his behalf.—Ottawa Citizen.

I do not call the sod under my feet my country, but language, religion, laws, government, blood—identity in these makes men of one country.—Coleridge.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 19th, 1913

CO-OPERATION IS SPREADING

This is our Annual Co-operative Number and our readers will notice reports from various parts of the Prairie Provinces as well as a review of the wonderful co-operative progress that has been made in Ireland under the inspiration and capable direction of Sir Horace Plunkett. Other co-operative articles will be published in our next issue. The co-operative spirit is rapidly spreading throughout these Western Provinces and, as men become more sympathetic toward each other, they will see not only the material but the social and moral advantage of working together. There is considerable confusion abroad as to what is true co-operation. As a matter of fact there is very little co-operative work being done in the West today, that is, on the Rochdale system of distributing profits in proportion to purchases or sales. Collective buying is a better term by which to describe the work being done in the local Associations, and each transaction is complete in itself. True co-operation provides for a permanent business organization which will continue to grow and make itself indispensable to the people of the community. Requests have been made for co-operative legislation at Ottawa, but both political parties seem determined to prevent the farmers securing this desired opportunity for self-help, and it seems, therefore, necessary to turn to the Provincial Legislatures, even though a general act would have had advantages. It will be a surprise to many to know that there is already on the statute books of Manitoba a Co-operation Act, a copy of which is reproduced in this issue. This act seems to be fairly satisfactory, though possibly the severe restrictions on credit may be a slight handicap in regard to purchasing supplies wholesale. However, after a certain number of associations have incorporated under the Act no doubt necessary amendments may be secured. So far as we know the Act has never been used since it was passed many years ago, but since it was unearthed recently one incorporation has already occurred. A Co-operative Bill is now before the Alberta Legislature by request of the United Farmers of Alberta and it will no doubt become law. There is every reason to believe that the Saskatchewan Legislature will also enact a co-operative law at the request of the organized farmers. It will then not be necessary to do any more begging from Ottawa.

Extreme care should be used in embarking in true co-operative work and it is essential that it be done in a small way at the beginning until experience has been secured to justify expansion. For this reason probably the restrictions of the Manitoba Act are wise, at least for a time. Those who have given much study to the question advocate beginning by the erection of a warehouse and dealing in staple commodities, such as flour, feed, formalin, coal oil, binder twine, coal, lumber, etc. These commodities are necessities and are purchased in large quantities by farmers. They are non-perishable, and by co-operative buying a very large saving can be effected while the expense of management would be very small, as it would not be necessary to keep the warehouse open probably more than a part of the time at the outset. On the other hand the management of a general store would be much more intricate and the expense of managing it greater. Experience with such articles as we have mentioned would prepare the way for the handling of everything that the farmer has to buy or sell. There is no doubt but that in the near future the co-operative buying of farm machinery will save the

farmer a tremendous amount of money in the aggregate.

We wish here to register a complaint against many local associations that have not sent us a report of their co-operative work. As far as we can ascertain there are now at least 300 local associations in the three provinces that are purchasing more or less of their supplies collectively and yet we are not able to get a report from even ten per cent. of them. It is a great mistake for a local association to hide its light under a bushel. The next time we publish a Co-operative Number we hope that every local association that has done any collective buying whatever will wake up and send us a report.

THE POLITICIANS AND THE TARIFF

The determination of the two old parties at Ottawa indicates that a general election is imminent. We mistake the temper of the farmers in these three provinces if they will permit the two political parties to get away with an election on the naval question and ignore the tariff. Both these parties have been giving the manufacturers practically whatever they asked for for the past thirty years and seem very much inclined to continue the same course. The Government a year ago shelved the tariff question on the subterfuge of a tariff commission. But this year even the tariff commission scheme has been abandoned. So far as it is possible for any outsider to know the Government does not intend to give the common people any tariff relief whatever, regardless of the fact that the Customs revenue is increasing by leaps and bounds. On the other hand no one knows what may be expected from the Liberal party in case it comes into power again. The reciprocity agreement, splendid in itself, practically did not touch the protective tariff and even it may be cancelled at any time by Congress. The last official statements of the Liberal party immediately prior to the last election were to the effect that they would not touch the tariff on manufactured goods. The record of the Liberal party during its fifteen years of power on tariff matters is decidedly bad. In 1897 at the beginning of the Liberal regime the average duty on all imports into Canada was 16.68 per cent., while in 1912 it was 15.66 per cent. Thus the party which came into power on a "tariff for revenue only" platform made a reduction of 1 per cent. in fifteen years, at which rate it would require 225 years to secure free trade. If we are capable of judging the minds of the Western farmers we believe that they are determined to have tariff reduction, and are not in the least bit particular from where this reform comes. If neither of the political parties is prepared to give the West a square deal, then the sooner the Western people know it the better and they can then prepare to take other action. We would suggest that any farmer sufficiently interested in this question should write a letter to Premier Borden and also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and ask definitely what is their intention in regard to the tariff on manufactured goods. The tariff question must be kept to the front and not lost sight of in the noise and smoke of the naval conflict.

One of the members of Parliament, weary of the day and night sessions, produced a night cap, hot water bottle and cushion and had a long sleep. Party newspapers regarded this as wonderful news, just as though the people's representatives were not asleep very frequently when they should be on duty.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EASTER

In this materialistic age and in this materialistic country we are apt to overlook the significance of the great Christian festivals such as Christmas and Easter. By many people Easter passes almost unnoticed. To city dwellers Good Friday is often merely a day's holiday, a day of respite from toil, giving opportunity for leisure or to indulge in sport and recreation, while for a great many in the country the day passes without the least change from the regular daily routine. We all know, of course, that Easter is the chief festival of the Christian year, that Good Friday commemorates the day on which the Saviour of mankind gave up His life in order to bring redemption to men, and that Easter Sunday celebrates His triumphal resurrection from the grave. By observing Easter we show allegiance to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and proclaim ourselves a Christian nation. But is our Christianity real, or is it merely formal and official? Are we seeking as a nation to carry out the principles of the Man of Nazareth? In our attitude towards other nations, and in our relations with our fellows, are we endeavoring to carry out the will of the Prince of Peace? When our Parliament meets each day its members stand with bowed heads while the Speaker asks the divine blessing and guidance upon their deliberations. Are these prayers sincere, or are they a hollow mockery? Do our members of Parliament seek to pass laws which will protect the weak and the poor from oppression by the rich and powerful? Are they actuated by Christian motives, and are they endeavoring to bring about peace on earth and good will to all men? The coming of Easter should be an occasion for solemn thought. It should recall to us the crucifixion and the resurrection of the Savior of mankind, and if these events have any real significance for us it will be shown in our daily lives and our relations with our fellow men.

FARMERS MUST PROVIDE EVIDENCE

Owing to the deadlock on the naval question at Ottawa it is difficult to say just when further committee work on the Bank Act will be taken up. But no matter what is done in Ottawa we want more information from our readers as to their experiences with their local banks. If this information is not used by the Editor of The Guide at Ottawa, it will be summarized and published in The Guide to show what the true situation is in regard to banking. For this reason we will extend the time for receiving information until April 15. By that time we expect to have at least 3,000 or 4,000 letters. There have been many complaints made by the farmers in the three provinces as to the shortcomings of the local banks, and we expect that these farmers will all send us the actual facts in connection with their experiences, together with their cancelled notes. There is no evidence that speaks so loudly and accurately as cancelled notes, and we urge our readers to send them in if at all possible. Do not send any notes more than two years old. If you do not send any cancelled notes be careful to mention what bank it is you are dealing with and to be absolutely sure of your facts. Rumors and general statements unsupported by facts are of no use. Where we can use the writer's name the letter and cancelled notes are of infinitely greater value, and we would ask our readers not to be too delicate about the use of their names because we wish to make the very best possible case to place before

the authorities. We believe that the banking system should provide reasonable credit to the farmers in their business when ample security is available, and we are anxious to know to what extent this is being done. There is no possible way to get this information except from the farmers themselves, and if they do not take this opportunity of sending in the information it will prevent a good case being made. Let us know whether the banks deduct the interest in advance, and how frequently they insist upon notes being renewed with interest compounded. Another very important item would be as to the amount of deposits made. If any of our readers are depositors or know the amount of deposits in any local bank this would be valuable information. If the banks are giving satisfactory service we want to know, and we want to give credit where credit is due. If the banks are taking advantage of the farmers and are not giving satisfactory service we wish to lay the blame where it should be laid. Has any farmer in the Prairie Provinces ever borrowed from a bank at 6 per cent? If so, let us have the cancelled notes and other details. We will widen the enquiry and ask for cancelled notes of all rates of interest. What exchange is charged upon cheques? Any other information showing the service rendered by the banks to be satisfactory or otherwise will be gladly received. Just in passing let us ask farmers to make it a rule to preserve cancelled bank and machine notes as well as other financial documents. They are useful. There are over 28,000 farmers in the three Prairie Provinces who see The Guide every week. They will all have two full weeks in which to prepare a case on the banking situation and send it to us. We hope they will read the requests we published in the last two issues of The Guide, and send us a letter covering all the points we have mentioned. Do not be afraid to write fully and definitely and give us the privilege of using your name. Do not under any circumstances send anything dealing with other subjects in the same letter, because we cannot read them as fast as they come in and they are liable to be lost. We will return any documents that are sent to us after we have used them. After April 15 we will send out individual acknowledgments of all the letters we have then received. The matter now is in the hands of our readers. If they will produce the evidence we will place it where it will do most good.

WHERE SENTIMENT MISLEADS

The following letter, recently to hand, is typical of quite a number we have received on the naval question:

Some of the letters that have appeared in your columns of late show the writers to be possessed, in my opinion, of an unusual amount of either crass ignorance, selfishness or stupidity. When I read such remarks as "Why should Canada contribute to the Imperial Navy?" I, like many others of your correspondents, would like to ask these people where would Canada be without the protection of the British Navy? Do they not think she would very soon become something more than an "adjunct" to some other powerful nation? Does Canada owe anything to the Mother Country? Would she have grown to be the self-governing, free, prosperous nation she is without the protection of the British Nation? Could she have borrowed the amount of money she has and is borrowing, unless she was under British protection? Can she find a better market for her produce? I say emphatically she could not; yet, to their shame be it said, there are people professing to be loyal Canadians that appear to be almost demented because Canada is for the first time about to do something to acknowledge its indebtedness to the Old Country for the security enjoyed during past generations. The evident selfishness conveyed by some of the letters is sickening and not worthy of any loyal Canadian. In concluding, I would advise the opponents of the Borden Navy proposal to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the speech of Col. H. H. McLean, Liberal member for Sunbury and

Queens, delivered in the House of Commons, February 8. Rule Britannia. God Save the King.

CHAS. GLOVER.

Nut Mountain, Sask.

We do not doubt the sincerity of the writer of this letter. We believe, however, that he has allowed sentiment to cloud his business judgment and he is most decidedly astray in his facts. It is always dangerous to allow sentiment too great a control over business, and the spending of \$35,000,000 is a real business proposition. As we have said before, if Britain were in danger we believe all Canadians would heartily favor going to her assistance. Not because of any imaginary "debt" but because both nations are Anglo-Saxon, with common ancestry, traditions, and ideals, and both are deeply interested in the cause of humanity and the advancement of civilization. Any serious setback to either nation would adversely affect the other. The support would be given because of a brotherly feeling, not because of any supposed "debt." But the British Admiralty and the members of the British Government have made it as clear as the English language will permit that there is no "emergency," that Britain is more prosperous than ever and quite able to take care of herself; and furthermore they have stated that no matter what the Dominions may do, Britain will keep her own navy up to her own requirements. These are hard, cold, indisputable facts leaving no room for sentiment nor misunderstanding.

It is most humiliating to self-respecting Canadians to be charged with a "debt" to Great Britain for past protection. Canada has never needed naval protection and does not need it now. There has never been any possible danger of attack except from the United States, where naval protection would be of no value. There is no possibility of war between Canada and the United States and we do not fear an invasion from foreign countries. The European and Asiatic nations are today groaning under the burden of naval and military expenditure and playing the deadly game of diplomacy against one another. Not one of them would care to cross the water and seek further trouble so far from their base of supplies. Canada has had absolutely no voice in the action of the British navy or army in the past and it is a fundamental principle of British freedom that there can be "no taxation without representation." It would be beyond all reason to say that every child born in Canada assumes from its birth a concrete debt for any service whatever.

Another erroneous notion is that Canada could not have become a self-governing nation but for Great Britain's protection. Even the slightest knowledge of Canadian history would show unmistakably that it was from British officialdom that Canada won self-government. It is due to the firmness and independence of such men as Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Rt. Hon. Robert L. Borden, that Canada is not even now under the domination of the "Colonial Office," but is free to make her own laws for her own people. And today no responsible man in Great Britain would suggest that the British Parliament is competent to make satisfactory laws to govern another Anglo-Saxon nation, such as Canada. There is a better feeling today and far more mutual self-respect between Canada and Great Britain than ever before, due to the fact that the people of both countries are self-governing and can deal with each other as man to man, and not as dependent to master. The British Empire was never so important a factor in civilization as since the Dominions have secured self-government.

The "Mother Country" argument is much abused and creates endless friction. There is absolutely nothing akin to the relation of parent and child between Canada and Great Britain. Naturally we are proud of the

Anglo-Saxon blood in our veins, and we have a very warm feeling towards those little islands where our ancestors laid the foundation of a civilization which has endured until the present time, and still leads on. But the people of Great Britain, like ourselves, are the descendants of those gone by. Only in that respect is there any relationship of parent to child. The real relationship today is more of "Brother Country" instead of "Mother Country." The people of Great Britain today are human beings, much like ourselves, fighting for democracy the same as we are, and every forward move made by either aids the other.

Even a moment's thought dispels the illusion that we get money from Great Britain because we are a part of the British Empire. The British capital invested in Canada comes from private individuals and corporations in the Old Country, who are the keenest business men in the world, and do not allow sentiment in any way to interfere with their judgment. There is today \$1,750,000,000 of British capital invested in Canada, but there is \$2,500,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina, which is not a British country and has not a British population. Yet Argentina has a smaller population than Canada with neither military nor naval forces worth consideration. Argentina is the most serious competitor that Canada has in the production of wheat and cattle, and British investments in that country, with these facts before us, certainly show that it is not a matter of sentiment. And why should it be? Would not the Englishman be foolish to allow sentiment to override his judgment? Do our own Canadian people in their business transactions allow foolish sentiment to mislead them? Our own Canadian investors have millions upon millions of their money in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

As to Canada having her best market in Great Britain, surely everyone knows today that Canada gets no preference in the British market and does not want any. Britain invites imports from every corner of the earth and allows them all free entry to her ports.

The "annexation" or "adjunct" argument has been so fully disposed of in these columns in the past that we will not deal with it here. We consider this argument is a reflection upon the intelligence of the Canadian people.

We believe this disposes of the fallacies of the above letter. We have put the matter plainly and hope that no person will be weak-minded enough to accuse us of "disloyalty." We have enough of Canadian self-respect to demand that the people of Canada have a right to do as they like with their own money. We also believe that every Canadian taxpayer has an absolute right to his own opinion, and that in neither case has any man the right to charge them with a lack of loyalty. We do not see any need of either a contribution to the British navy or construction of a Canadian navy, but we believe that the Canadian contribution should be towards peace and the establishment of an international naval police force towards which all nations might contribute. We do not believe in prostituting the flag, the national anthem, nor the true spirit of patriotism to the base purpose of misleading the people. If a majority of the Canadian people want a navy they should have it, but those who do not want it should be allowed the right to protest. The man who favors a navy, either Canadian or British, is no more loyal than the man who opposes it, and no more generous. If any one doubts this statement just pass the hat for any national purpose and find out. Let us bury this miserable appeal to "loyalty" and talk business and common sense. We are citizens of Canada and subjects of a common sovereign with the people of Great Britain. Let us act with the dignity due to our position.

Co-operative Movement in Ireland

By J. A. Stevenson

It was the writer's privilege at the end of 1912 to have an opportunity to make a personal investigation, at the kind invitation of Sir Horace Plunkett, of the work of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, which has to its credit the most successful movement in agricultural co-operation within the British Empire. The I.A.O.S. was founded in 1894 by Sir Horace Plunkett, who, after a youth spent as a rancher in Wyoming, returned to enter the British Parliament as Unionist member for Dublin County. While opposed to Home Rule at that time he was possessed of a keen and passionate desire to serve his native land and when he began to give serious consideration to her problems he arrived at the conclusion that the evils which Ireland suffered from were economic rather than political; that if the alien government was incompetent and unsympathetic internal mismanagement had much to answer for; that there was too little self help and too much agitation in Erin. The battle for the ownership of the land had ended in favor of the farmers and a series of acts culminating in the Wyndham Act of 1902. It abolished in the main degree the system of landlordship in favor of a peasant proprietary; but even then there were many other problems to face. It seemed doubtful if land ownership would secure to the farmer any more stable economic conditions unless better methods of business were introduced and a more efficient system of rural organization were created. For the Irish farmers, as everywhere else, were at the mercy of

middlemen, and none arose to save them. Sir Horace Plunkett believed that the remedy lay in the organization of a system of agricultural co-operation by means of which a new rural civilization could be established. In company with some public-spirited friends, who were equally interested in the fate of Ireland, he began to study co-operation systematically. They attended co-operative conferences regularly and examined the working of the system, not only in the industrial centres of Great Britain, where the Rochdale system of distribution of supplies had a wide-spread vogue, but also in Denmark and Sweden and elsewhere where the system had extended to agriculture. Having acquired accurate knowledge of its workings and principles they proceeded to introduce the idea to Ireland.

Founding of I.A.O.S.

After a few years of propaganda work they founded the I.A.O.S. and its first struggles were truly desperate. They are full of interest and humor to hear of now, but space does not permit a long account of them here. The founders had to contend with the apathy of the farmers, political hostility, religious jealousies and the inevitable opposition of the middlemen. However, friends rallied to their support, partisan differences succumbed to diplomacy, public opinion began to be educated and the patent effect of the economic profits brought many converts. Luckily, too, there was in Ireland available for the work a large number of public-spirited men, possessed of talent and

imagination, who were prepared to sacrifice, without hope of financial return, both their time and money in the furtherance of a movement which they believed would be the economic and social salvation of their country.

Began with Dairy Industry

The beginning was made with the dairy industry which presented features admirably adapted to the co-operative principle. The industry was ready for industrial development because it had changed from a home industry to a factory industry. In Denmark and Sweden the introduction of new and efficient machinery had enabled the factory product to compete successfully with the home product, both in quality and cost of production. Private capitalists had already planted creameries all over Ireland and these invaders secured the milk of the locality by paying premium prices to the farmer as long as he pursued the old methods of home manufacture, with the result that in these districts the farmers abandoned the butter making business. Subsequently the price of the milk was reduced and the creamery owners having the farmers at their mercy, realized profits out of all proportion to the services rendered. There was thus in this industry a sense of economic wrong which the farmers clearly understood. The real difficulty was the social problem. The farmers had never combined before for any business purpose. They were doubtful if they could trust their own committees to spend the money

and conduct the business. They knew nothing of business and feared to make fools of themselves and lastly they were directly suspicious that the promoters had selfish financial designs. However, the organizers toiled away under many temporary discouragements. Sir Horace Plunkett recorded in his diary attendance at fifty meetings before a single society had resulted. But a beginning was made and the movement began to gather volume in the early nineties and has never looked back since its commencement. There are now in existence 413 creameries in Ireland, with a membership of 45,000, and a turnover of \$10,000,000 per annum.

Co-operation in Other Lines

Once established in connection with the dairy business the movement gradually extended to other branches of agriculture and the following table, which only gives figures up to the end of 1910, shows to what extent it has been developed:

Type of Society	No. of Societies	Membership	Turnover
Dairy Societies	312	44,792	\$10,000,000
Auxiliary Societies (not separately registered)	79
Agricultural Societies ..	166	16,743	860,000
Credit Societies	237	19,190	280,000
Poultry Societies	18	6,188	305,000
Home Industry Societies	20	1,876	24,000
Miscellaneous and Bee-keepers Societies	47	5,976	313,500
Federations—Wholesale Agencies	2	247	1,405,000
	881	94,512	\$13,187,500

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"WHY SEEK YE THE LIVING AMONG THE DEAD? HE IS NOT HERE! HE IS RISEN!"

Manitoba Co-operative Act

The following is a Copy of "An Act respecting Co-operative Associations" which forms part of the Statutes of Manitoba, being Chapter 36 of the Revised Statutes of 1902. The Act is still in force and provides machinery for the establishment and incorporation of Co-operative Societies in Manitoba

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

Short Title

1. This act may be cited as "The Co-operative Associations Act."

Mode of Incorporation

2. Any seven or more persons who desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of carrying on any labor, trade or business, or several labors, trades or businesses, whether wholesale or retail, except the working of mines, minerals or quarries, and except the working, also the business of banking or insurance, may make, sign and acknowledge before a notary public or justice of the peace, in duplicate and file in the office of the registrar or district registrar of the registration district or land titles district in which the business of the association is intended to be carried on, a certificate in writing in the form mentioned in Schedule A to this act, or to the same effect, together with copy of the rules agreed upon for the regulation, government and management of the association, signed by such persons respectively.

3. The signatures to the rules shall be verified by the affidavit of a subscribing witness thereto.

4. Upon the filing of the certificate and rules, as aforesaid, the members of such association shall become a body corporate by the name therein described, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all courts in the province, and to hold such lands as are required for the convenient management of their business.

5. The registrar or deputy registrar, or the district registrar, or his deputy

under "The Registry Act" shall, if desired by the person filing the certificate, indorse upon the duplicate certificate, and upon the duplicate of the rule certificates of the other duplicates having been filed in his office, with the date of filing; and every such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein and of the incorporation of the association.

6. No association shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other existing association has been registered, or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the members of the public; and the word "Limited" shall be the last word in the name of any association registered under this act.

7. Any certificate so to be filed may designate any one or more places where the business is to be carried on, but if in different districts, whether registration districts or land titles districts or both, a duplicate must be filed in the registrar's or district registrar's office for each such district.

Rules

8. Before any association shall commence operations under this act, they shall agree upon and frame a set of rules for the regulation, government and management of the association; and the rules of every association to be formed under this act shall contain provisions in respect of the several matters following:

- Mode of convening general and special meetings and of altering rules.
- Provisions for the audit of accounts.
- Power and mode of withdrawal of members, and provisions for the claims of executors or administrators of members.
- Mode of application of profits.
- Appointment of managers and

other officers, and their respective powers and remuneration and for filling vacancies occasioned by death, resignation and other causes.

9. Subject to the requirements of the last preceding section and the other provisions of this act, all rules made by the association may be repealed, altered or amended by other rules passed at any meeting of the association specially called for that purpose.

Provided that no new rule shall have any force or effect until a copy thereof, proved by the affidavit of the president or other board officer of the association, to be a true copy of the rule or rules passed by the association at a meeting specially called for the purpose of considering the same, has been filed in the registry office or land titles office in which the certificate of incorporation was filed.

10. The rules of every association registered under this act shall bind the association and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto, and there were in such rules contained a covenant, on the part of himself, his heirs, subject to the provisions of this act; and all moneys payable by any member to the association in pursuance of such rules shall be deemed to be a debt due from such members to the association.

Shares and Calls

11. The capital of the association shall be in shares of such denomination as may be mentioned in the said rules.

12. The shares may be payable by instalments not exceeding twenty per cent., at such times and in such manner as may be mentioned in the rules; but no member shall be entitled to draw more than his proportion of interest on the

paid up portion of his shares; and shares shall be of two kinds, transferable and withdrawable and the members may from time to time withdraw or transfer their shares upon such terms as may be specified in the rules.

13. No member shall be entitled, in the case of any association registered under this act, to hold or claim any interest exceeding five hundred dollars in transferable shares, and the association may regulate the proportion of transferable and withdrawable shares to be held by members.

14. The liability of the shareholders shall be limited, that is to say: No shareholder in any such association shall be in any manner liable for or charged with the payment of any debt or demand by the association, beyond the amount of his share or shares subscribed for, and any shareholder having fully paid up the amount of his said share or shares shall be absolved from all further liability.

Election

15. All elections shall be by ballot and each member shall be entitled to one vote only.

16. In case it happens at any time that an election of trustees is not made on the day designated in the rules of the association, when it ought to have been made, the association shall not for that reason be dissolved, but an election may be held on any other day in such a manner as may be provided for in the rules, or at a general meeting of the members to be specially called for that purpose, due notice being given of such election as in the rules provided; and all acts of trustees, until their successors are appointed, shall be valid and binding.

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Western Farmers Co-operate

Reports of Co-operative Enterprise contributed by readers of The Guide

INGELOW CO-OPERATIVE CO.

I have the honor to report what we have accomplished as a co-operative company during the past year.

On January 18, 1912, a constitution drafted by a committee appointed by this Ingelow branch of Grain Growers, consisting of Mr. Booth, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Mitchell from the east side of district, and Mr. Wolfe, Alexander Mitchell and J. W. Brougham from the west side, was presented to a general meeting of this Ingelow branch and approved of clause by clause; the name "The Ingelow Co-operative Co." being adopted. The constitution is as follows:

- That the capital be \$500.00.
- That four directors be appointed to operate same, said directors to attain office by a majority of votes given by the shareholders of said company, and when in office will elect a chairman or managing director and also a secretary-treasurer.
- That none but fully paid up members of the Grain Growers' association will qualify as shareholders of the said company and non-shareholders as a membership fee to share in the profits co-operatively will be 50 cents per member from fully paid up members of the Grain Growers' association and a fee of \$1.50 to non-members or non-fully paid up members of the Association.

Cash Business

- That the shares to create said capital be \$10.00 each share and all business done will be on a cash basis.
- That the board of directors have access to books and vouchers at all times and see that accounts and books are correctly kept.
- That all capital will be placed in the Sterling Bank at Brookdale and necessary withdrawals only be cheque

signed by the chairman and secretary of the board, who will see that all sums received will be placed in the bank as soon as possible.

(7) That the Grain Growers' association in the interests of non-shareholders, but fully paid up members of this company, will appoint yearly an auditor, said auditor to have access to books and accounts at all times the same as a director of the board, and the said board of directors at the close of the year will appoint an auditor and with all assistance of the secretary will have the books

audited and a financial statement declared.

(8) That all expenditure in the operation of this company be first paid, and out of the profits the shareholders will receive not more than 8 per cent. on capital invested, after which members and shareholders will share equally according to amount purchased co-operatively.

(9) That at the close of this year, 1912, 31st day of December, this company will expire and as soon as possible, after each shareholder will have all

capital with interest returned to him, when, if advisable, a new company can be formed.

(10) That the person in whose name the shares stand on the 31st day of December to him alone will interest be declared.

Learning by Experience

I may also state that at our next meeting the constitution will be amended, as we are learning by experience our membership fee during the past year was too small. I fear too many would take advantage of this and remain members instead of becoming shareholders. What we intended from the beginning was for 50 farmers to have one share at \$10.00 each, but many seemed to look upon such with some suspicion. I myself being the principal mover in the forming of this company know, with careful handling, it would be a great success and those with \$50.00 invested, in fact all of the shareholders thought likewise, but it was difficult to get people to take hold of it the way they ought and it was difficult to get even members at 50 cents each, but I induced 9 out of our 10 members and the 10th was voluntary, one member paying 50 cents as a membership fee, get back \$16.00, so the company has proved itself and we won't have these difficulties now to contend with. I am receiving many reports of farmers coming to join with us.

A Permanent Organization

Another amendment I have to propose is that upon this company carrying on the co-operative company from year to year. Members henceforth will draw no dividends on purchases until they have profits enough to take out one share of \$10.00, after which they will receive

Continued on Page 17

Car Lot	Lbs.	Value of Purchases	Sale Value	Net Profit Co-operative Co.	Sale Value by all Local Stores	Net Saving
Twine	24,450	\$1894.90	\$1956.35	\$ 61.45	\$2200.50	\$305.60
Coal, Edmonton	45,800	162.15	173.50	11.35	196.25	34.10
Coal, Galt	60,700	264.05	280.35	16.30	295.75	31.80
Coal, Ed. Blk. Diamond	66,000	249.00	269.30	20.30	302.30	50.80
Coal, Ed. Blk. Diamond	74,600	281.35	299.40	18.05	336.65	55.80
Coal, Ed. Blk. Diamond	68,700	259.10	272.95	13.85	307.20	48.00
Apples	205 bbls.	796.00	941.65	145.65	1025.00	229.00
Flour and Feed	230 flour 161 bran 30 rd. oats 5 shorts	791.75	848.00	56.25	950.00	158.00
Totals		\$4698.30	\$5041.50	\$343.20	\$5013.65	\$912.10
Capital in Shares				370.00		
Interest				5.85		
Members 10, Membership Fees				5.00		
Total				\$724.05		
Salaries and Expenditure				83.30		

\$640.75 or nearly 75 per cent. net profit.

We have closed this year's business by paying 8 per cent. on capital invested and 9 per cent. to shareholders and members of the company on purchases, having 11 shareholders and 10 members.



The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE WINTER FAIR AT BRANDON

The Winter Fair was, I believe, an unqualified success in all its departments, and most certainly in the woman's section. The attendance was splendid at every meeting and the audiences, in their sympathetic attention and interest, would be an inspiration to any speaker.

Arrangements had been made for the demonstration of cooking and every woman present seemed intensely interested in the toothsome things that were produced.

Some of the general cooking rules that were laid down by Mrs. Maud Davis, Principal of the Domestic Science Department of the Brandon City schools, were that it is always well to use exact measurements unless one has an instinct for proportion, that a steamer should always have a pointed or a rounded lid so that the condensed steam will run down the lid instead of dripping onto the pudding.

She demonstrated the proper way to cook the cheaper cuts of meat, cake-making, icings, cake fillings, pie paste, puddings and salads. I am sure the audience found her lectures both interesting and instructive and only wished there had been more of them.

The address of the speakers were given at Home Economics or Saskatoon Conventions and have already been reported in The Guide, except the paper by Miss Kennethe Haig on "The Legal Status of Women."

The whole paper was very interesting, but especially the following points:

By the "Married Woman's Property Act" of 90-91, married women were enabled to have, hold, inherit or dispose of property free from the control of their husbands. They may sue and be sued.

A husband who deserts his wife or children may be hauled before the police magistrate, if one can catch him before he escapes to another province, and made to pay a certain sum to them at regular intervals. Failure to comply may be met with a gaol sentence of forty days.

Under the "Illegitimate Children's Act," if the putative father is sworn to by the mother and if this evidence is corroborated by other material evidence, the court may order the father to contribute to the expenses connected with the birth of the child and to its maintenance, until such time as it is able to maintain itself. Also, he must pay to the care of the mother three months previous to child birth and during such time after, as is necessary.

The property of a legitimate child who dies intestate reverts to the father, but that of an illegitimate child, who has only one parent—the mother—reverts to the state.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

NEW INSTALMENT OF BOOKLETS

We have a fresh supply now on hand of those little booklets—"The Most Wonderful Story in the World," the price of which is ten cents a copy. "How to Teach the Truth to Children" costs five cents a copy and we have also a generous supply of these. So many mothers are interested in getting help in breaking these truths to their children that I thought it better to let them know that we can now supply all orders.

The little booklet called "Maternity," for expectant mothers, costs five cents a copy.

Address your letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

WHIPPING IS CRUELTY

It is thought unwise to whip a dog you are training. I have found it so. I cuffed my pup for ragging the chicks, for chewing my harness, and once again for ragging my game, only once each and he is eager always to help in stock caring and in hunting and once he has learned is

constantly watching for my need of him.

I think it is so with children. My wife never has spanked. She reasons and thereby develops their minds and they are as eager as the pup to please and help. My wife and our two girls, 8 and 10, are companions and always have been.

I spanked each once and will never repeat it. The oldest for playing with C. P. nitric acid and burning a hole in our best rug and the youngest for bawling because mamma went down stairs and left her with me.

I think children are like horses, for I never see a balky horse but I say he had a balky driver.

Whoever had to learn to endure the pain of a truss when first it was worn but can appreciate the pain of a horse under the first pressure of a collar. If animals respond to love and they do and only when loved do they develop and show traits much like our own, how much more a child.

When I was a bachelor doctor I ached to spank spoiled children, but now I am a parent I ache to spank the parent that made a spoiled child.

No, don't use force if you want a child to develop into a self-restraining man or woman.

Force with children is a survival of the force used to suppress subjects by kings and others with power.

There is always power on the side of the oppressor.

Don't break a child's spirit, direct it. We lack today spirit to resist oppression among all citizens.

When the children forget our warning and suffer we teach that "The penalty fits the crime" (Mikado).

No, don't use force, it is a reflection on yourself, on your own mental capacity. Use force with a mad dog, an insane person or a confirmed criminal.

Study Judge Lindsey who sent over 500 boys alone by themselves with their own commitment papers to the place where they were to be convicted and had less than five fail him.

Punishment is vindictive under old ideas.

The new idea recognizes that some one else was to blame earlier in the criminal's life.

Prof. David Swing taught "Not one horse in a million needs a whip." The words always ring in my ears. Then why whip a child for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Old age is conservative, bigoted, narrow-minded. It is the Davids and Jonathans that will redeem our world. Youth is magnanimous, generous.

GEORGE F. NEWHALL, M.D.

P.S.—At the foot of South Water Street stands a water fountain for horses, endowed in perpetuity by Prof. David Swing, and it has taught kindness and gentleness ever since erected. I heard David Swing, once a year he preached on cruelty. I heard his drawl, "Not one horse in a million needs a whip." He knew; he followed the plow in early years.

Sound never dies and gentleness and kindness will be echoed in ages to come.

DR. NEWHALL.

Whipping the Baby

If there is one of you here that ever expect to whip your child again, let me ask you something. Have your photograph taken at the time and let it show your face red with vulgar anger, and the face of the little one with eyes swimming in tears, and the little chin dimpled with fear, looking like a piece of water struck by a sudden cold wind. If that little child should die I cannot think of a sweeter way to spend an autumn afternoon than to take that photograph and go to the cemetery, when the maples are clad in tender gold, and when the little scarlet runners are coming from the sad heart of the earth, sit down upon that mound, and look upon that photograph,

and think of the flesh, now dust, that you beat. Just think of it! I could not bear to die in the arms of a child that I had whipped. I could not bear to feel upon my lips, when they were withered with the touch of death, the kiss of one that I had struck.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE MEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was so pleased to see my last letter in print, so I am writing again. Will you please send me a copy of "Maternity," for which I enclose 5 cents. I feel very sorry for a North-West Woman. It must be very hard for her, but, Miss Beynon, don't you think women ought to keep such things to themselves? I do, and it seems to me, in her last, she was a little to blame. Well, North-West Woman, if I were you, I should get dressed any nice day and say, "Well, hubby, I am ready to go with you." I am sure he will like it fine. Just make yourself look as nice as you can and see how pleased he will be, and give him a good kiss once in a while. But I guess you will think I am too young to know. But I have been married seven years and I like it fine. I often think the women are as much to blame; but I know there are some men who do not know how to treat a woman. Poor fellows! they do not know any better; they are not altogether to blame. Mothers ought to teach their boys to be kind to their sisters and instead of doing everything herself let them do it. I have heard women say "Oh, I would rather do it myself than be bothered with them." My little boy is six years old; he will set the table, get coals and lots of other odd jobs. He is quite a help and he likes to do it.

Well, if you don't think this fit to print just put it in the waste paper basket. I will send some help along next time. So I will close now.

JUST TWENTY-THREE.

P.S.—Has any of the members any geese and ducks to sell? I would like to buy some as soon as possible.

WOULD TAKE PETITION

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been following with great interest the letters in The Guide on the C.H.M. page. There is always something there that we can learn. Enclosed please find fifteen cents, for which, please send the two little books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." I have two of the sweetest little girls, one five years, just asking puzzling questions of her mother, and the other little tot two years. I wish I could express my thoughts better on the question of today—woman's rights. If you are sending out petitions, I would be very pleased to have one sent to me and I would help the cause along as best I could.

Well, I think I have taken up enough space for the first letter. Wishing you every success in your good work.

DEW DROP IN.

MORE PIE RECIPES

Chocolate Pie

Grate sufficient chocolate to make three rounded tablespoonfuls, heat a cupful of milk and melt in it the chocolate, then add three-quarters of a cupful of sugar and the well beaten yolks of three eggs. Flavor with vanilla and bake with a single crust. When done, cover the top with the whites of the eggs, which have been beaten to a stiff froth, with half a cupful of sugar and a little vanilla. Brown slightly in the oven. This makes two pies.

Cream Pie

Beat well together a pint of sugar and five egg yolks. Bring a pint of milk to the boil, then stir in the eggs and sugar, add a cupful of butter and three table-

spoonfuls of flour dissolved in a little cold milk. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. This makes filling for four pies. The whites of the eggs and one cupful of sugar may be used for a meringue or reserved for cake frosting.

Lemon Pie

For this will be required three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of boiling water, three tablespoonfuls of flour or cornstarch, the yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, the grated rind of one lemon and one teaspoonful of butter. Mix the cornstarch and sugar. Or if flour is used, make it into a paste with cold water, and add to a syrup made of the sugar. Add the boiling water to either mixture and stir constantly for two minutes, then add the butter and the beaten egg yolks, the grated lemon rind and the juice. Beat well, let cool, then turn into the pastry lined pie plates and bake. When done cover with a meringue made of the egg whites and powdered sugar, a little lemon flavoring being added.

Sweet Potato Pie

Mix well two cupfuls of cooked and mashed sweet potato, one and a half cupfuls of sugar, two eggs, three-quarters of a cupful of sweet milk, and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Flavor with nutmeg or vanilla and bake with one crust. This is as nice as pumpkin pie.

Rice Pie

Make a custard of two cupfuls of cooked rice, one cupful of sugar, two eggs and one cupful of sweet milk. Flavor with vanilla, nutmeg or lemon, and if a richer pie is desired add one tablespoonful of melted butter. Bake with one crust.

Pumpkin Pie

Stew and strain sufficient pumpkin to make one pint, then mix with one cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream and two eggs, beaten yolks and whites together. Flavor to taste with spice—nutmeg and cinnamon are generally used, or ginger and a little allspice. This filling will make three pies. Bake with one crust, and if desired only the yolks of the eggs may be used in the pies and the whites reserved for a meringue on top of them.

Apple Sauce Pie

Allow one cupful of sweetened apple sauce for each pie, and mix with it, while hot, a tablespoonful of butter for each cupful of sauce. If liked, flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon, and bake in two crusts or with a lattice top crust. For Cobbler Apple Pie use a deep earthenware pie plate, line it with paste, then slice apples into it after coring and peeling them, sprinkling each layer with sugar and nutmeg and cinnamon and dotting it with bits of butter. Put on a rather thick top crust and bake for at least half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve cold with cream and sugar.

Apple Pie With Cream Cheese

Make an apple pie with the above recipe, but with only one crust. While the pie is still hot, press a cream cheese through a potato ricer on top of the pie, and serve.

Date Pie

Wash well a pound of dates, cover them with milk in the double boiler and cook slowly until soft, then pass them through a sieve to remove the stones and skins. Mix with the pulp thus obtained half a cupful of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, a pint of boiling hot milk and cinnamon to taste. Bake in a deep pastry-lined pie plate, and when done finish with a meringue made of the white of the eggs, a little powdered sugar and lemon juice to flavor. This mixture is sufficient for two pies.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:

J. A. Maharg Moose Jaw

Vice-President:

C. A. Dunning Regina

Secretary-Treasurer:

F. W. Green Moose Jaw

NOTICE — FOR DISTRICT DIRECTORS

Will the District Directors kindly look after the following Associations which are in process of formation:

Tullymet, A. E. Usher, district No. 9; Cananea, G. B. Campbell, district No. 15; Dafton, Thomas H. Fisher, district No. —; Council, Neil McDonald, district No. —; Assinaboia, R. M. Vail, district No. 15; Biggar, Mark Wallis, district No. 13; Arran, Thomas D. Grace, district No. —; Meyronne, P. W. Russ, district No. 15; Cymric, Allan Lefebure, district No. 8; Fartown, George Banks, district No. 8; Maude, George Bellamy, district No. 15; Sidewood, Fred Hickman, district No. —; Tyner, Frank Reux, district No. —; Kuroki, T. D. McNamee, district No. —; Hirsch, George Lathom, district No. 6 (formed); Rosetown, F. T. Smith, district No. 13; St. Wallburg, John Keiffer, district No. 11; Luella, A. M. Sorsdahl, district No. —; Herbert, Johan J. Siemens, district No. 14; Hanson, Albert Sward, district No. 8; Canuck, John R. Huntley, district No. —; Echo, A. E. Sturgeon, district No. 14; Scott, Peter J. Walker, district No. 13; Watson, H. E. Hanson, district No. 9; Birdview, W. D. Pattison, district No. —; St. Boswells, Albert Frey, district No. 15; Morse, Arthur T. Hodges, district No. 14; Gull Lake, W. D. M. Nolet, district No. 14; Howiedale, W. W. Doyle, district No. 13 (formed); Plumbridge, George W. Michie, district No. — (formed); Ogema, T. E. Gamble, district No. 14 (formed); Rummeymede, A. W. Johnson, district No. —; Hill Drop, Walter Willoughby, district No. 11; Sandford Dene, John S. Pearce, district No. —; Asquith, W. W. Camp, district No. 11; Harris, W. E. Heist, district No. 13; Harwell, Pete Loutre, district No. 13; Imperial, J. G. Detwiller, district No. 7; Dahinda, John J. Lamb, district No. 15 (formed).

We are having another social on the 19th of March and expect to further increase our membership. The greatest trouble with us is, the farmers cannot see what good it is doing them. All legislation is done through one or the other of the great political parties and Grain Growers get no credit for their efforts. I think it will always be so till we are in a position to elect our own members of Parliament. We all join in the chorus, "Oh, let it be soon."

CHARLES BEDFORD,
Sec'y Golden West Assn.

Could you please tell me if it is in order for the directors of a local Association to pass by-laws as to whom shall be eligible to become members or ought it to be discussed in the regular meeting of the Association. Should be glad of an early reply if possible.

ISSAC WOOF,
Sec'y Spruce Bluff Assn.
Discussed in regular meeting.—F.W.G.

The members of the Spring Creek Grain Growers' association entertained their friends to a social evening in the Zion Methodist church, on Wednesday, February 26. The chief feature of the evening was the report of the delegates who attended the convention, namely Messrs. G. Whittington, O. T. Ketcheson and J. W. Easton. They gave a very clear and concise statement of what had taken place at the convention and I think that several of the visitors went away with a very much better idea of the difficulties which beset the farmers in the West here and what they are up against. After the delegates had given their report and J. W. Easton had been congratulated on his election to a directorship of the Central Association, a very enjoyable program was gone through, including selections by the Spring Creek Orchestra.

As a fitting termination to the evening's enjoyment, those present partook of a dainty lunch provided by the ladies of the Association, of whom we have several. Mesdames Ketcheson and Broatch ex-

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

pressed their sentiments all too briefly on the subject of women's rights, but we hope in the near future to hear some of our lady members expound their views on woman's suffrage to somewhat greater length. The evening closed with "God Save the King" and the people dispersed to their homes with a somewhat better idea of what the Association stands for. I enclose a copy of a resolution which I wish you would publish in The Guide.

J. C. GARNER,
Sec'y Spring Creek.

Resolution for Co-operation

Whereas the present method of purchasing and distributing supplies from the factory to the farm is exhaustive, complicated and expensive; and whereas the system of co-operative buying as at present in operation in Great Britain and Eastern Canada has proved and is proving economical and satisfactory; and whereas the economic principles of the country demand that the products of the farm and factory should be made available to the consumer at the least possible expense; and whereas the present system of local elevators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited afford ample opportunity as distributing points.

Therefore be it resolved, that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited be urged to adopt and prosecute some form of co-operative buying as early as possible.

J. C. Garner, Esq.,
Yours of the 28th ult. to hand and noted. I note the splendid reception given your return delegates from our Central Convention. Also your resolution. Do you not think meetings similar to the one you have described, held regularly at 600 points throughout the Province of Saskatchewan every week through the winter, would be a good thing for the people living in rural communities? Is it not a good work to organize such institutions, with no line of cleavage between the people, no Presbyterian, no Methodist, no Baptist, no Jew, no Tory, no Grit, but Grain Growers, Canadian Yeomanry, people who live by tilling the soil, men, women and children of the land; preserving and conserving all that is best for the land dwellers and exterminating all that is worst, striving to make the country what it ought to be, agriculture the basic foundation on which the social fabric rests. Good roads, good gardens, good barns, good stock, clean farms, good homes, good schools; men, women and children educated, trained in all that is best as Canadianized British citizens, whose duty it is to establish the same to all the people throughout the wide world. All the liberty for each individual. Yes, co-operation is the key which we place in the hands of our leaders and they throw it in the deep.

F. W. G.

A SCORE FOR 1913

Enclosed please find money order for \$10.00, being membership fees for 20 members for the year 1913. We are sending our president as delegate to the convention.

A. C. BEART,
Sec. Battlevalle Assn.

Enclosed find \$5.00, for which please send one box of buttons and 50 membership tickets. Kindly forward as soon as possible, as we are holding our annual "At Home" on the 21st.

THOMAS REED,
Sec. Redvers Assn.

A FEW TO JOIN AT EACH MEETING

We held our annual meeting on the 25th, but owing to the cold weather there was not a large turnout, but we hope to get a few to join at each meeting. Enclosed find \$1.00, for which, send me 50 membership cards.

PETER ROBERTSON,
Sec. Meota Branch.

On January 18 we organized a Grain Growers' association, 13 miles south of Glenavon, at Consbar school, and the Association has adopted the name of

"Consbar." Enclosed find \$5.50 membership fees for 11 members.

A. NOLAN,
Sec. Consbar Branch.

At a meeting of the Pangman G.G.A., J. N. Keeler was elected to represent this Association at the convention. E. D. Klinck was named as alternate. The G. G. A. has not cut much figure in this neighborhood yet, but I am pleased to tell you that there is some signs of an awakening. Did it ever strike you what a slumbering giant the farmers of the prairies are? but they are going to organize some day, when they have to, but not before, and it appears to me that the time is approaching when they will see that they have to do it, and then I think this will be a pretty fair country to live in, but now everyone catches the settler coming and going. Its graft on every side and then more graft. We raised so much wheat this year and such good wheat that we cannot afford to buy bran, let alone flour, and they tell us that this year the immigration will double any year yet. Then we will raise more wheat and flax and the price must go down, and what then?

Wishing the convention all success and hoping you can devise some way to send out a number of organizers. I think the settlers are ripe for organization if some one will only tell them about it. They are looking in every direction, but don't know where to jump; their notes are overdue and no money to pay them. Do you think there would be any way to get that thirty-five million dollars we were going to put into a navy to help get the settlers out of the clutches of the implement people? I trust you will lay this matter before the convention.

E. W. ISSAC,
Sec. Pangman Assn.

I am writing you in regard to dancing in connection with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. St. Boswells branch of the Grain Growers' association passed a resolution at their meeting on Saturday last to hold a dance on March 5 and to charge 50 cents a couple. The money to go towards a library. Now, Sir, I wish to know if this is in keeping with the ideals of the Grain Growers' association, as there are some of the members who do not believe in dancing. Also I will not have my name in any association that will, under its name, conduct a dance. I have attended everything they got up and helped out in it. I have spent nearly \$6.00 since June last to help along, so you see I am not a kicker, but it is against my religious principles to attend, support or even have my name in such a thing. Please answer and let me know. I am leaving the Association, but I wish to know whether my convictions are right or not.

G. E. WILLIAMS,
St. Boswells Assn.

Directors at Large:

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Platt, Tantallon.

District Directors:

B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Moomsomin; J. E. Paynter, Tantallon; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildred; John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archive.

G. E. Williams, Esq.,

Yours of the 17th ult. to hand regarding dancing in Grain Growers' associations. Dancing, smoking, card playing and drinking, I am aware, have many who are opposed to such classes of amusement, calling them vices. People in advance in any line of education or morals are nearly always in the minority and it is as well, particularly in a movement like ours, not to be too rapid. One may easily be opposed to such things personally and yet not withdraw altogether because he is in the minority. We do not need to indulge in popular vices, (but all might use a good library). Doubtless there are more important things for grain growers to do than fritter away their time frivolously, at any rate, too much of it. Nevertheless, it is a matter of education (and there are lessons to learn from dancing). Without organization and co-operation and a certain amount of education, you cannot even have a country dance and some claim they can do these things without waste of time, if not without a time of waist. Let us separate however, the wheat from the chaff and hate the evil without hating the evil doer. Let pity and wisdom prevail until the best is established and the worst exterminated, which will doubtless take great patience. It seems to take much to make some people serious and serious people sometimes humorous.

G.

Wm. Noble, Esq.,

I am in receipt of yours of the 20th inst. and note contents. I enclose \$1.20 for membership cards which I should be pleased to receive at your earliest convenience.

I am writing Mr. Dunning re carloads of commodities and thank you for your suggestions. If you or anyone of your Central officers are passing this way, we should be glad if he would arrange to address our association.

J. B. CROSS,
Sec'y Flax Hill Assn.

AT WORK FOR 1913

Find enclosed draft for \$15.00 membership fees for 1913, from Lang Association.

I. R. GRAHAM,
Sec. Lang Assn.

PUT ON THE BUTTONS

Find enclosed \$3.00, for which send me 10 buttons and balance in membership cards, and oblige.

A. W. BARBER,
Sec. Glenavon Branch.

Robbed!

*Is the proper word to use
if you pay more than*

\$2.25 each for 12 inch Plow Shares

\$2.50 each for 14 inch Plow Shares

\$2.75 each for 16 inch Plow Shares

*Above Shares are Guaranteed. We have the Shares
for your Plow. Write for Circular*

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd.

HIGH GRADE GASOLINE ENGINES

BRANDON

MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. O. Henders, President.

PORTAGE DISTRICT CONVENTION

Although only a year old on March 1, Portage District held their fourth convention on Wednesday, March 12, in the Municipal Hall, Portage, and it was the opinion of most of the one hundred and more delegates present that these conventions are getting better each time. The twenty-one Associations in the district were well represented and visiting delegates from several branches outside Portage District were welcomed from as far east as Springfield and north to Ochre River.

The three sessions were crammed full of business. T. H. Drayson, of Neepawa, who had been invited to address the meeting on Co-operation, started the ball rolling at 10.30, after the preliminary business had been disposed of, by a thoroughly practical address outlining the plan adopted by Neepawa Association in organizing a Co-operative Warehouse Company. They have placed their shares at \$10.00 each, one member may take up to 10 shares. Working on the capital subscribed, they are erecting a warehouse costing \$300.00 and with the balance will purchase commodities by the car lot for cash.

Co-operative Agency in Winnipeg

After a thorough discussion and address by R. McKenzie, R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, B. N. Thomas and others, a committee was appointed at the afternoon session to consider ways and means of establishing an agency in Winnipeg to handle farmers' produce co-operatively. After being out for about an hour and a half this committee brought in the following resolution, which was passed unanimously by the convention:

Moved by W. F. Millar and Jos. Bennett that this convention appoint a committee.

1st. To investigate the practicability of the Grain Growers establishing an agency in Winnipeg for distributing and marketing all farm produce and stock shipped in from country points.

2nd. To make enquiries as to the cold storage available in Winnipeg for storing perishable commodities.

3rd. Ascertain what provision railway companies would be prepared to make for the transportation of farm produce from country points to Winnipeg in refrigerator cars.

4th. To consider and devise plans necessary for placing such an agency on a sound commercial basis.

5th. To consider and devise a scheme for supplying branch organizations with staple commodities that admit of being handled in car lot shipments.

We recommend that the committee consist of T. H. Drayson, Neepawa; C. H. Burnell, Oakville; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg; with power to add to their numbers. Mr. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, gave a very comprehensive address on how to organize and manage a beef ring which, he said, was a good example of co-operation. The balance of the afternoon session was taken up with a discussion on the sample market and conditions of the grading system.

Resolutions to Grain Commission

The following resolution to the Canadian Grain Commission was passed unanimously. Moved by Bennett and Johnson that the secretary write the Canada Grain Commission with a view to having a duplicate sample taken from each car of grain, one by the Government Inspector and one by the Winnipeg Board of Trade or some other semi-body. The latter sample to be open for inspection to any commission house or buyer of grain.

Moved by R. J. Avison and W. F. Millar that in order to give reasonable assurance of the success of a sample market, provisions be made that will assure the delivery to the purchaser of the identical grain purchased by him on a sample market. Provided, however, that grain which has been mixed in private terminal elevators shall only be granted an outward inspection certificate that will differentiate the same from certificate granted to grain stored in public terminal elevators and that provision be made to preserve the identity of grain having a straight grade certificate in transit to the seaboard.

Moved by W. F. Millar and F. C. Thompson that whereas the Canada Grain Commission appointed a committee to suggest rules and regulations to govern the operation of a sample market and whereas the committee as appointed is composed of the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, T. A. Crerar, of the Grain Growers' Grain company, and R. C. Henders, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and whereas the proper operation of a sample market in Winnipeg affects the welfare of the Grain Growers more than any other interests and the rules and regulations for its operation should be such as safeguard the interests of the farmers rather than the interests of the grain trade. Then, be it resolved, that this convention regret that a majority of that committee is not composed of representatives of the Western Grain Growers.

The evening session was well attended and was addressed by R. J. Avison on Organization and Sample Market. R. C. Henders gave a very spirited address, urging the farmers to study conditions and then stand together and vote unitedly in the interest of their own welfare. R. McKenzie, in a well studied address, showed by figures from the census that while the banks, railways and manufacturing interests were talking about the prosperous conditions in Canada and drawing from 10 to 75 per cent. on their capital, farmers were only receiving from 2 to 3 per cent. on their investment. A vote of thanks was tendered to the various speakers and the secretary was instructed to pay Mr. Drayson's expenses, after which the convention closed with the National Anthem.

A NIGHT WITH THE POETS

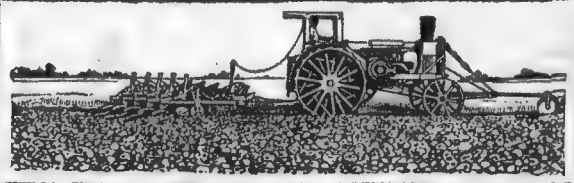
The Roaring River Grain Growers' Association held a poetical social on February 28, which was a very great success. The program, which was prepared by C. H. Spicer and F. Twilly, did them great credit. It consisted of songs, dialogues, instrumental music and a monologue, which was something new. This was splendidly performed by our comedian, F. Twilly. Our veteran Grain Grower, A. McLeary, was with us, and gave a rousing speech on Direct Legislation. The greatest praise is due to the ladies for the splendid supper they provided and we concluded that it is impossible to get along without the ladies. The members of the "Women's Suffragettes Association" were there in force, but nothing of a "militant" nature was noticeable, on the contrary they acted the "perfect lady," bestowing every kindness and attention on the men and seeing that nothing was left undone that ought to be done to make our social a success. By all means let us men get down to business and demand the vote for women. In the "wee sma hours" in the morning our social came to a close, and after singing "God Save the King" each one took his homeward way, having thoroughly enjoyed a good time.

DAVID REID, Sec.

GAVE PROFIT FROM ONE G.G.G. CO. SHARE

A farmer at Letteller, Man., sends a donation of \$5.00 to the emergency fund of the Grain Growers' Association. He states in his letter that this is the dividend he had received on one lonely share of the Grain Growers' Grain company. Evidently this farmer recognizes the usefulness of the Grain Growers' Association to him and is willing to contribute some of the profits he received from the Organization to continue the fight for a square deal to the farmers.

The Holland branch is getting active in co-operative buying. Secretary reports that at their last meeting he was instructed to purchase a carload of Marquis seed wheat for the members of the Association from Harris McFayden. They are also negotiating for fence posts, lumber and building material in carlots, f.o.b. Holland. Secretary says, "We will also be in the coal business as an Association, and if we cannot beat the combine at the start, yet I think, yes I am sure, a way will be worked out to beat the combine and get coal at cost."



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You don't need any plowman with an Avery "Self-Lift" Engine Gang. The plows are handled entirely by power taken from the plow wheels. Pull a cord at the ends of the furrows and the plows lift out of the ground—turn around, pull the cord again and they drop back in.

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You can get an Avery Outfit to fit any size farm—12-25 H. P. Tractor pulling 3 to 4 plows and plowing 10 to 12 acres per day, for small farms—20-35 H. P. pulling 5 to 6 plows and plowing 15 to 18 acres per day, for medium size farms—40-50 H. P. pulling 8 to 10 plows and plowing 25 to 30 acres per day, for large farms.

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HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, M.

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Write for our Baby Carriage Folder

PULLMAN SLEEPER

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This is a very handsome and strongly constructed Baby Carriage and is typical of Eaton values. The body is made of wood and finished in dark blue with a light blue and gold edge stripe. It is made with drop back and foot well and is suitable for either sitting or lying position. Hood has four bow steel frame covered with leatherette; sides and removable mattress cushion are thickly padded and covered with leatherette; body is mounted on all-steel gear and 16 inch rubber tired wheels.

At Eaton price this carriage is wonderful value.

96 N 105 — Pullman Sleeper 17.50



28.85



REED HOOD SLEEPER

Here is an extremely pretty carriage, the body and hood being woven with white reed on a hardwood frame. Hood is finished with roll in front to match the body. Back of carriage can be let down, thus giving a large bed. The sides and mattress cushion are upholstered in corduroy. The strong artillery wheels will give excellent service.

We guarantee this carriage to give complete satisfaction in every way. The enormous orders which we to manufacturers enable us to sell this low price.

96 N 106—Reed Hood Sleeper 28.85

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

OFFICERS:

Honorary President: James Bower Red Deer
President: W. J. Tregillus Calgary
Vice-Presidents: First, J. Quinsey, Noble; Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Island; Third, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona; Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.
Honorary Secretary: E. J. Fream Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer: P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

LESLIEVILLE STARTS WITH 19 MEMBERS

A meeting was held in the Leslieville schoolhouse on February 14 at which a Union of the U.F.A. was organized. After the election of a temporary chairman and secretary a vote of the full meeting was taken and it was unanimously decided to at once proceed to organize and permanent officers were therefore elected. It was decided to meet every month at the Leslieville schoolhouse on the first Saturday of each month. The name chosen for the local was Leslieville Union. Nineteen members joined at his, our first meeting.

T. W. ENSIGN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

EIGHTEEN WOMEN JOIN CARNFORTH

Carnforth is again very much in evidence. Mr. Holding remarks that a meeting held on Saturday, February 15, was an eye-opener. Crowd bigger than ever. Honestly believe that the social feature is the winner for our Association. Quite 200 were present. People are beginning to realize our worth in the community. What are we going to do about it? Eighteen ladies joined last Saturday. Lots of them offered their dollars, too. Two more farmers enrolled. *Query*—Refer to rule 14 of the constitution and please explain it for me, as I dare not go too deep in it last Saturday, but would like it more explicit for our next meeting.

You see our women folks, if I judge them rightly, will buck at the word "honorary" (I don't blame them) and I'll help them too (Mr. Holding must be a bachelor). They want to be on the firing line in the future. Shall I just charge them 50 cents each or what? I think our convention pledged itself to woman suffrage. Perhaps Mr. Tregillus could help you to answer these few points. If he is in doubt (what do you know about that?) perhaps it would be better for me to pose an amendment to the constitution 14. Our pledge toward our fund will shortly be rephrased, as she is growing at every

W. J. HOLDING,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Our friend Mr. Holding must have been severely heckled at last meeting and fears that militant tactics may be called in if something is not soon done. I think that a separate organization would be a happy solution to all troubles, both here and elsewhere. Both Unions should exchange courtesies by extending invitations to attend each other's meetings and be on an equal footing at such times in the matter of voting. It does seem strange that for several years we have been such ardent supporters of woman suffrage and yet, with very few exceptions, we have not allowed the ladies to vote at our own meetings. I echo Mr. Holding's appeal—What are we going to do about it anyway?

P.P.W.

LOAN OF \$500 COSTS \$100

I think we can all sympathize with my correspondent who writes as follows:—
"During the past few months we members have heard a lot about cheap money and various rates of interest that could be charged on borrowed money. It has been my misfortune to have successive crops, either by hail or about one week ago I went to see if I could raise a loan of \$500 for one year to tide me over my troubles and give me a chance to grow one more crop. As I have nine family at home my labor costs me enough my store bill comes pretty high my stock and implements are paid for and if put up for sale would realize anywhere from \$3,000 to \$4,000. I had a mortgage on my land so I did not do much with that. After several companies without success met an old friend now resident

in Calgary and after telling him my business he took me to a firm of solicitors where he assured me I could make the loan I required. After a little talk I was told I could have the money, but it would cost me \$50 of a fee for getting the money and 10 per cent. interest on \$500 for one year or 20 per cent. interest on the whole. You can depend upon it I did not accept this generous offer, but came home resolved to let my creditors sell me out rather than submit to robbery. With the little wheat I had selling at 50 cents a bushel and oats at 18 cents, while a sack of flour costs \$3.65 and a 20 lb. sack of rolled oats costs 85 cents, I can sympathize with any poor farmer like myself who has what our wise men call the greatest wealth in the nation, namely, a large family of healthy boys and girls."

A FATHER OF TEN.

Note.—I fear that the experience of a Father of Ten is only too common and many are not so fortunate even as he. When one considers that the German farmer can borrow money at 4 per cent. through his Co-operative Credit Society and that he has proved through years and years of experience that it only costs his society two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) to do all the work connected with making a loan of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), the only wonder is that the people of this country are so indifferent in their demand that this system, which is being used or adopted in almost every other civilized nation under the sun, should be at once introduced into this "wonderfully progressive" Dominion of Canada.

In the meantime our dear old antiquated machines called governments are expressing wonder and disbelief that anyone charges as much as 12 per cent. in the West and are reluctantly promising that some day if they find that such conditions really do exist they will appoint a royal commission to spend a few months in Europe (at the people's expense) investigating the Co-operative Credit Societies, when book after book of reliable statistics and information have already been published and we already have nearly 100 of the societies existing in the province of Quebec under special charter. P.P.W.

I am in receipt of a letter from the secretary of Eckville Union No. 156 which reads in part:—

"I regret to notify you that I am unable to create sufficient interest among our members to get them to continue our local.

"After talking the matter over with the president we called a general meeting. Besides myself there was one other attended (not the president). There is nothing left but to remit you the balance of subscriptions due from last year. What the members wish to do with the further small balance (receipts from picnic) I will ascertain. Of course the movement has not been without results. We have established a co-operative store, as you know, and are doing well. At the same time, this is really the cause of our local failing. The prime movers in our store were also the backbone of our local, and as the store demands their attendance as directors, every Saturday, they say they cannot give their time further. It is a pity to drop out, but it would seem unavoidable."

I publish this letter for the benefit of other Unions that they may take warning therefrom. It is regrettable that a section of our members should apparently consider that the sole aim and object of a Union is the organization of a store and that, having accomplished this, their duties to themselves and the farmers in general are ended. Yet this is apparently what the members of Eckville Union think, and I am afraid that they are not alone in this way of thinking. We can understand that the demand upon their time might be sufficient for them to drop the regular meetings of the Union, which was the parent of their store, but one can hardly understand that they are so busy, it is impossible for them to pay in their dollar and at least lend their moral support to those members of our organization who realize that they have a

greater goal in sight than a country store. It is even more surprising, when, according to the report of the secretary, the store is proving a success and is saving their members a considerable sum of money. For my own part, whatever the financial returns might be, I would hesitate to call anything a success that fails to remember the parent from which it sprang.

P. P. W.

BANKS CHARGE 12 PER CENT.

A short time ago a paragraph appeared in the papers in which it was stated that the Hon. W. T. White had expressed surprise on the floor of the House of Commons at the high rate of interest being charged in the West, and further, it seemed that he was somewhat inclined to doubt the truth of the statement.

Sunnydale Union No. 139 is again to the fore with a resolution, a copy of which has been sent to Mr. White at Ottawa. The resolution reads as follows, and doubtless there are many other Unions who can corroborate the statement contained therein:—"Whereas, the Hon. W. T. White is reported to have expressed surprise at hearing that Western banks were charging as high as 12 per cent. interest on loans to farmers, and to have stated that if this was so it appeared to be extortionate. And whereas, we are in a position to be able to inform Mr. White that this is the usual rate of interest on loans of \$500 and under charged by the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Northern Crown Bank of Lloydminster on first class security. Therefore, be it resolved, that Mr. White be requested to use his influence in an earnest endeavor to lower what he considers to be an extortionate rate of interest. And further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. White."

NEW BRANCH AT PINE LAKE

A meeting was held at the North End Stopping House, Pine Lake, on the 22nd of February, which resulted in the organization of one more local of the U.F.A. The meeting was in charge of Robert Milligan, who opened with a short address and then moved that W. R. Charley take the chair, which met with general approval. Temporary officers were appointed. The chairman then called upon Mr. Fisk, president of Hillsdown Union, to address the meeting. Mr. Powell, secretary of Edwell Union; F. S. Ellis, of that Union; and Ray Gilbert, of Hillsdown Union, also gave a few words. After the speeches permanent officers were elected and considerable business done, and it is expected that the new Union will live up to the standard established by those already existing in the neighborhood. The speech of the chairman, Mr. W. R. Charley, is reproduced below, as it contains several points worthy of note:—

"In almost every country the farmers or food producers are the most important and necessary class in the community. In this country this statement cannot be questioned for a moment, as they represent 75 per cent. of the population. Notwithstanding this, until quite recently the farmer's power of guiding legislation, even legislation in which he was directly interested, was practically nil. Speaking broadly, neither Liberal nor Conservative governments had to consider him very much, as the farmers' vote was always divided and killed itself. Not many years ago this was looked upon as inevitable, as something that could not be set right and must continue. However, a great change has taken place. The U.F.A., in spite of very lukewarm support at the beginning of its work, has now become a great power, and no government in the future will be strong enough to ignore its representations, in matters directly connected with farming. That, I think, is the important point of the whole matter. We want no party politics, we ought to confine our discussions to matters directly connected with farming, and if we follow that course, any representations we make to the government, whether it be Liberal or Conservative, must receive attention. Looking at the matter in that light, I do not think any farmer is wise in remaining outside this body, organized in his in-

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

terests, for if it is aiming at the object he thinks right, he ought to support it, or, on the other hand, if he thinks it is pursuing a wrong course in any direction, he ought to help to guide it into a right course. My only regret is that an old settlement like Pine Lake has not had a branch of the U.F.A. long before this. We ought to have borne our share of work during the burden and heat of the day, and I almost feel as though an apology was necessary for coming in at the eleventh hour, to reap the advantages which have been obtained by the work of others."

COMEDY PLAYED AT RIMBEY

The entertainment committee of the Rimbey Branch No. 294 got busy, and prepared a rattling good program for our open meeting on Friday, Feb. 14. The program consisted of a three act comedy drama, entitled "The Man from Borneo." The play is a very funny one and the large audience was kept laughing from the raise of the curtain to the drop in the final act. The members who took part in the drama, Messrs. Saunders, Bowker, Gevin, Peabody and Eckhardt; Mrs. Bowker and Miss Donnelly, deserve great credit for their diligence in preparing so good an entertainment. The singing between acts was a pleasing and enjoyable feature. That the Rimbey people appreciate an entertainment of this kind was shown by the fact that the hall was so crowded that standing room was at a premium. After the performance the floor was cleared and the U.F.A. orchestra appeared and all was ready for a grand dance, which was enjoyed by all the younger people until nearly daybreak. The proceeds of the evening amounted to over \$70.00 and are to be applied to the building fund. Our membership has so increased during the last year that we require a building, the lower floor to be used as a store room for supplies we are buying for our members, and the upper story to provide a larger room in which to hold our regular meetings. The farmers in this vicinity are alive to the fact that organization is necessary in order to get a square deal. We have bought in car lots: flour, wire (woven and barbed), winter apples in barrels, shingles; and in less than car lots we have saved money in buying machinery for the farm, and twine, by bunching our orders. We have not taken up the marketing of farm products to any extent yet, but hope to do so in the near future, and will be glad to learn with what success other branches of the U. F. A. are conducting this part of the business.

HAROLD ECKHARDT,
Secretary, Rimbey Union.

DEBATE ON PANAMA CANAL

The Trenville U.F.A., No. 130, held a meeting in the school house on Feb. 22 and decided to start afresh and keep up the fight and endeavor to spread the interest. Twelve members enrolled, not a big number, but all interested. Officers were elected for the present year, viz.: Thos. Laver, president; A. L. Kirkberg, vice-president; Wm. C. McKay, secretary-treasurer; also three directors. The general routine of business was gone through, then R. N. Scott read a paper on the Panama Canal, its advantages to the North-west, Alberta in particular. The able manner in which Mr. Scott handled his subject, and produced statistics to bear out his contentions was a credit to himself. Thos. Laver took the negative side of the subject on hand, and marshalled his arguments in good style, and put up a good fight, but when it came to a vote the affirmative had a majority of four. Both gentlemen were accorded a very hearty vote of thanks. On March 15 there is to be a debate on the question of Woman Suffrage, when the ladies will be invited to take part. A very lively time is anticipated.

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Every assertion thus briefly made is subject to demonstrative proof to your own satisfaction by the nearest DE LAVAL local agent, or by your writing to the Company.

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MONTREAL PETERBORO

\$1. Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or any lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle of **Kendall's Spavin Cure**—the old reliable remedy. Mr. J. M. Gaudin of St. Lin, Que., writes: "I have been using your Spavin Cure for many years, always with excellent results." Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any drugstore. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$4.00. A Treatise on the horse free at drugstore or from **Dr. E. J. Kendall Co.,** Vincennes, Ind., U.S.A.

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WINNIPEG - CANADA

Western Farmers

Co-operate

Continued from Page 12

interest and profits with a fully paid up share.

The membership fee I propose is \$2.50 instead of 50 cents, so that no one may take advantage of a small membership fee instead of becoming a shareholder. It will, however, still give those unable to see their way to pay \$10.00 for a share a chance to be with us and profit in their purchases and earn out of their own buying a share in the company.

This co-operation is not going to rest only at buying, but is also going to find out a cash market for our produce as well and that in the near future. It is the greatest education to the farmer that has taken place as yet. It will place politics at naught and we shall not have the farmers, as at present, falling out with each other over a question, whether it be protection or reciprocity, a Laurier navy or a Borden navy or no navy. It will enlighten him to look at those questions from a farmer's standpoint as a true citizen and a British subject.

Low Prices Charged

Non-members did not participate in profits co-operatively, every person was allowed to purchase and one price for all. Twine was sold for 8 cents per lb.; flour, Echo Milling Co.'s Gold Drop, \$2.65 per 98 lb. sack; bran, \$1.00 per sack; shorts, \$1.10 per sack; rolled oats, \$2.40 per 81 lb. sack; apples, No. 1, \$4.65 per barrel; No. 2, \$4.35 per barrel; coal, Clover Bar, Edmonton, \$7.60 per ton; Edmonton Black Diamond, \$8.10 per ton; Galt coal, \$9.25 per ton. Compare our savings with retail merchants' prices. We have saved easily 25 per cent. to our members and shareholders, and 12 per cent. to all purchasers or non-members. We have had triumphant success and as yet we have to find one dissatisfied customer with any products we have sold, and at the present I make the statement 98 per cent. of the farmers are with us. We have as yet no store house and sell direct from the cars, orders being received previous to arrival of car. We are organizing for another year and many are proving their willingness to be with us as shareholders and members. Amongst them are several ladies and this year we hope to treble our business.

Ingelow Co-operative Company,
J. W. BROUGHAM,

Secretary.

CO-OPERATION IN CENTRAL ALBERTA

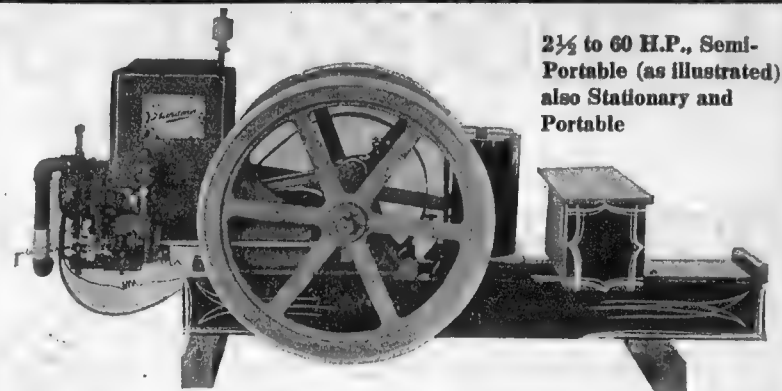
The annual meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative Limited, of Red Deer, Alta., was held at the Red Deer Creamery, on February 25, when the following officers were re-elected:

President, J. Comer, Edwell; Vice-President, H. Jamieson, Burnt Lake; Directors, E. Carswell, Penhold, Secretary-Treasurer, Jno. Beattie, Burnt Lake, T. Parcels, Horn Hill, S. Pye, Penhold, W. R. Ellenwood, Red Deer, Geo. Domoney, Penhold, D. W. McKinnon, Red Deer.

The Association has had a prosperous year, the following statement by the president shows:

Red Deer, Feb. 28.—Advocate—At the meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative, Limited, at the Creamery on Tuesday afternoon, the present officers were re-elected, and the following semi-annual report was submitted and adopted:

The subscribed stock of the company as at 31st December, 1912, and at date was 775 shares of \$10.00 each. The calls of 10 per cent. paid to the 31st December amounted to \$360.00, and \$35.00 more had since been paid, making \$445.00 of paid up capital to date. A balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure had been prepared and would be read to the meeting, showing property and assets, which included the property held by the company, all debts owing to the company and the bank credits of \$3,504.27. The liabilities of the company amounted to \$3,047.15, and included the paid up stock, the outstanding cheques and, as it happened, owing to shipment of hogs to Merritt, and some cars of hay to Edmonton, a debtor balance at the Merchants Bank of Canada of \$309.16. Remittances to balance this amount had, in the ordinary course of business, come in after the books were closed. The difference between the assets and liabilities showed a disposable balance of \$547.12, which the directors had decided to deal with in the following manner.



2½ to 60 H.P., Semi-Portable (as illustrated) also Stationary and Portable

Cheaper Than Man Power

With farm help getting scarcer and wages higher, the gasoline engine is proving a great boon to farmers. A good gasoline engine like the

Renfrew Standard It Starts Without Cranking

will provide you with cheaper and more reliable power than the man-power you can hire. It will work for you day and night, in cold, snowy, rainy or hot weather. So simple in construction, so easy to start, your boy can run it without difficulty. The latest and best type of engine for sale in Canada. Just as good a gasoline engine as our famous "STANDARD" Cream Separator is a separator. Write for Bulletin giving complete description.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited

Willoughby-Sumner Block, Saskatoon, Sask.

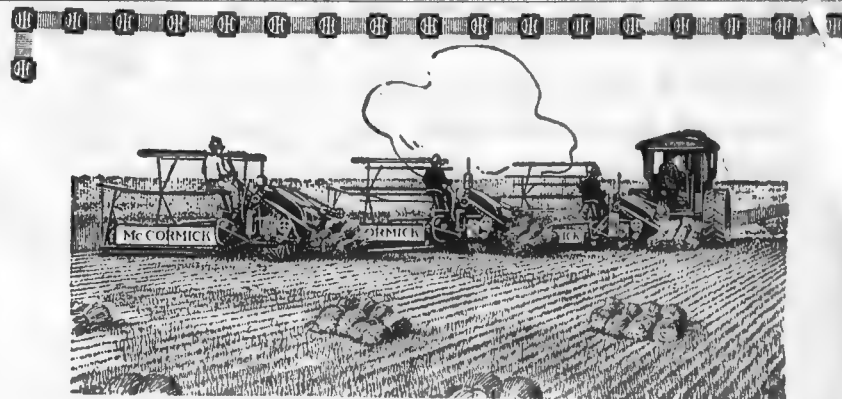
N.B.—Write us about the Gifford 1½ h.p. engine, the handiest, most compact and most wonderful little engine made.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option Flax, Barley
Lots Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms



The McCormick Binder

ALL binders are more or less alike. However, there are several features that have an influence on the efficiency and satisfactory service of a machine. The farmer of today wants more than a machine that will cut and bind his grain. He demands a binder that is simple in construction, easy to operate—one that will harvest his grain under all conditions.

The McCormick binder is simple in construction, is easy to operate, and

Handles Grain Under All Conditions

whether it be short or tall, even, lodged, tangled, or full of green undergrowth. It cuts, elevates and binds very short grain without accumulating grain between the guards and platform canvas and jarring it off in front of the guards. The cutter bar is designed so that the guards are almost on a level with the top of the platform canvas, and as a result of this construction, extremely short grain falls from the knife to the platform canvas without accumulating between the knife and the edge of the platform.

The McCormick binder sold in Western Canada is the result of the demand by Western Canadian farmers for a machine to meet local conditions. It is the binder you want. See the I H C local agent, or, write the nearest branch house for full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.



A THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY DISTRIBUTED TO OUR CUSTOMERS

THE response of the buying public throughout the Dominion to our offer to prepay charges to destination costs us at the rate of \$1,000.00 a day for every working day.

Our customers do not actually get this money, but they save it, which is the same thing.

DO YOU GET A SHARE?

If not, write to-day for our new Spring and Summer Catalogue. Compare the prices and note the savings. Compare the goods themselves if you will. If not what you expected, if not better value than you can buy elsewhere, send them back at our expense, and get your money refunded.

The fact that we are parties to a one-sided contract like this—bringing the goods to your door and taking them away again if you are not pleased—*makes it imperative that only first-class values and up-to-date goods are offered.*

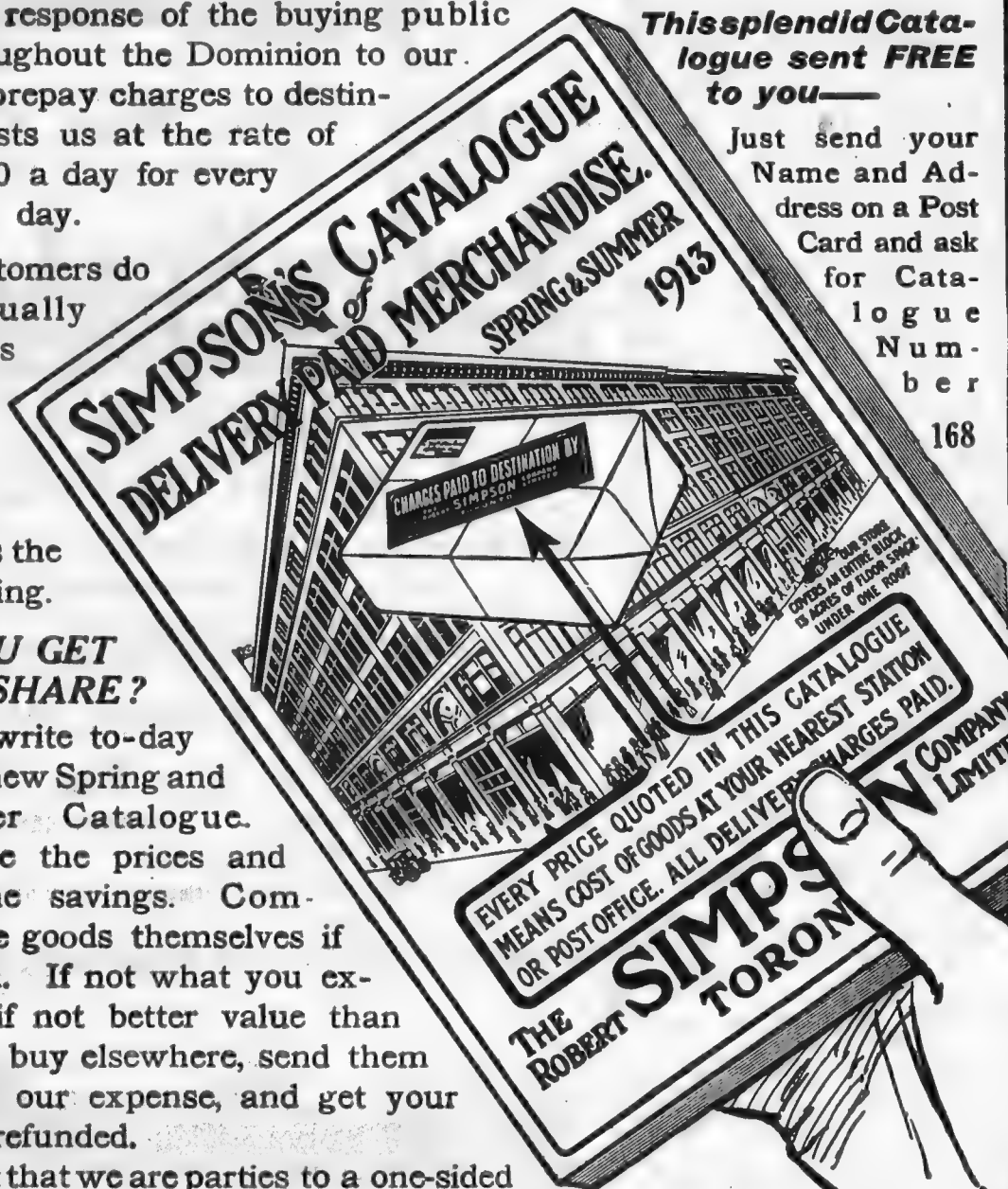
**For Most People Honesty is the Best Policy
For Us Honesty is the Only Policy**

We *must* make honest statements in our Catalogue, we must send honest goods at honest prices and give you honest service or the expense would put us out of business.

The **SIMPSON** Company
Robert Limited
TORONTO

This splendid Catalogue sent FREE to you—

Just send your Name and Address on a Post Card and ask for Catalogue Number 168



By paying a 5 per cent. dividend to the subscribers who had paid their calls, to date, absorbing \$22.25; by the allocation in stock of 1½ per cent. of the business done on the 5 per cent basis, pro rata among the patrons of the company, requiring \$411.88 (which sum would be transferred to capital account); and by the creation of a reserve fund of \$112.99 (which represented the profit on the business done outright), making a total of \$547.12.

There had been a business of approximately \$32,377.00. The statement of income and expenditure showed what business had been done in the different farm products. \$27,630.20 has been done in hogs alone as against \$24,073.43 in the previous six months, showing an increase in that branch of the business of \$2,965.77. There had been done an almost equal amount of business in hides in the two periods, but, with the exception of \$448.05 more done in wheat, there had been a considerable decrease in the amount of grain handled, owing to the depressed market prices.

A small amount of oats, etc., had been placed locally for the farmers who cared to do business on the 5 per cent. basis, the oats at 25 cents per bushel, but otherwise the prevailing prices had discouraged them from bringing the grain in.

During the period they had prepared and passed upon the by-laws of the company, which were now ready and available for distribution. No money had yet been paid on the elevator. The papers which would complete the purchase had been received and had been handed to Greene and Payne for their counsel on the matter.

The directors believe that they can perform a real service for the farmers in finding new markets and in maintaining those they had got. They had been able, during the period, to pay the top price for hogs and the going price for all the produce handled. Practically all of the hogs had been bought on the three per cent. deduction, and 1½ per cent. was now being returned in stock to the patrons. Four of them, Messrs R. Leithead, R. Gummow, Elias Vincent and Chris. White, had earned for themselves a paid up ten dollar share in the company, and Mr. Geo. Parker, Penhold, had earned in the same way two shares of the value of twenty dollars.

If the company has the reasonable support of the farmers in the future, that stock was as good as cash, and in proportion as the company succeeded, so that stock would rise in value.

The step of allocating the profits in stock had been decided the simplest and fairest means of building the company up, and according to its strength, so it can serve you. While its credit was good, that credit had to be paid for, just as the individual farmer had to pay for his credit at the local bank and a working fund, the nucleus of which had now been started, was the first step towards the company's financial standing. The simple expedient of becoming a subscriber to the company's share list and making payment of the ten per cent. call ensured to the patrons all there was in the produce, less the expense of handling it.

While the semi-annual meeting for the period to the 31st May had disposed of the business done up till that time, and the statement of income and expenditure herewith referred to from that date to the 31st December, 1912, a statement of the produce handled had been made, as the more interesting covering the whole year from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1912, the particulars of which were as follows: 26 cars hogs, 30 cars hay, 7 cars oats, 3 cars barley, 3½ cars wheat.

A promising shipping business has begun for the coming year, particularly in hay and in hogs. The directors looked forward to an even better business this year than last, and so that they may serve you, let them know how they may.

THE BOWSMAN FARMERS' COMPANY LIMITED

This company has now been working under a charter of incorporation since October 2, 1911, and has pleasure in submitting the following results of its trading for the year 1912, which figures have been taken from the balance sheet and auditors' report, presented by the directors to the shareholders, at their annual general meeting held January 31, 1913.

The amount of produce bought from

A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE

We find that many readers, when answering advertisements do not mention the paper in which they saw the ad. The paper therefore does not get the credit from the advertiser for the business. You want The Guide to succeed and get credit for all it does, be sure then when answering Guide ads. to say

"I SAW YOUR AD. IN THE GUIDE."

NO DUTY FREIGHT TO PAY

WHEN YOU BUY Rawleigh's Medicines

Extracts, Spices, Toilet Articles,
Stock Remedies, Poultry Supplies, Etc.
direct from our big new factory in Winnipeg.
We are the only large concern of its kind in
Canada. We sell direct at wholesale prices and
save you all middlemen's profits. We positively
guarantee everything we make to be the high-
est quality and to give satisfaction or no sale.
We now want one man in each unoccupied
locality to sell our goods, devoting all or only
spare time to the work. Wide awake indus-
trious men make not less than

\$100 PER MONTH CLEAR PROFIT

Write giving age, occupation and time you
can devote to the work.

The W.T. Rawleigh Medical Company

IMPORTERS - CHEMISTS - MANUFACTURERS
16 Gurnell St., WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA



HALF PRICE SALE OF Wire Fencing

We will offer until sold the follow-
ing quantities of Pittsburg perfect
Wire Fencing, which was slightly
damaged by water but otherwise
in perfect condition, at half price, so
order quickly before it is all gone.

1500 Rods Poultry Fencing
58 in. high, per rod 32c

800 Rods Poultry Fencing
52 in. high, per rod 30c

1200 Rods Hog Fencing
26 in. 7 strand, per rd. 17½c

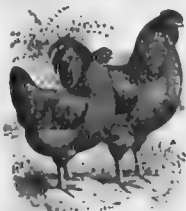
600 Rods Field Fencing
49 in. 9 strand, per rd. 25c

500 Rods Garden or Lawn
36 in. 10 strand, per rd. 40c

800 Rods Garden or Lawn
48 in. 12 strand, per rd. 70c

The last two lines of Garden or
Lawn Fencing retail at \$1.25 and
\$2.50 per rod

Northwest Hide and Fur Co.
278 Rupert St., Winnipeg



Eggs for Hatching

From finest Standard
Varieties. Associated
Yards, breeding Rhode
Comb Rhode Island
Reds, Houdans, Ro-
gal White Wyan-
dotted, White Orpingtons. Some stock for
sale. All from high-class breeding. Your
name on a postal card brings our lists.

CROWN POULTRY YARDS
P.O. BOX 88 NEEPAWA, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

the members and other farmers dealing
at the store during 1912 was \$11,553.02.
Sales of general merchandise and produce
during the months of October, November
and December averaged \$1,020.70 week-
ly, which, compared with the weekly
average of \$500.41 for the same period
in 1911, was most encouraging. The
balance sheet for the last three months,
October, November and December, 1912,
showed a surplus of \$883.09, after paying
all working and incidental expenses, which
include wages, taxes, insurance, freights,
fuel, etc., and interest on loans at 8%
from some of the members. The share-
holders decided to use half the surplus
according to their co-operative by-law,
viz: two-fifths as a dividend on their
shares, two-fifths as a rebate on cash
purchases and one-fifth to a reserve
fund, and the other half of the surplus
to be written off as depreciation, etc., on
the building and shop fixtures, thereby
adding to the value of the shares and
placing the business on a firmer basis.
The amount subscribed up to date in
fully paid up shares is \$3,182.50 and
the nominal capital of the company is
\$20,000.00. The buildings and store
fixtures are all clear of debt and they
carry a stock of general merchandise
worth \$5,000 at cost price. Besides the
satisfactory showing of the balance sheet,
many of the members assert that they
have already benefited to the full amount
of their share by the saving in prices and
extra value obtained for their produce.
The officers for 1912 were: Directors,
G. P. Renouf, President; W. A. McNab,
Secretary; R. Metcalf, W. J. Nickle, H.
D. McEachern. Auditor, G. Hughes.
F. E. Renouf has been manager since
the company was formed.

The Bowman Farmers' Co. Ltd.
F. E. RENOUF, Manager.

A GOOD YEAR'S WORK

During the present secretary-treas-
urer's first year of office, he has handled
for Lelma Association 12 cars cordwood,
1 car fence posts, 1 car binder twine,
2 shipments formalin (formaldehyde)
1 shipment machine oil, 6 shipments coal-
oil, 6 cars soft coal, 1 car hard coal, benefit-
ing its members nearly \$2,000.

D. E. PRUST, Secretary-Treasurer,
Lelma, Sask., Grain Growers'
Association.

ARLINGTON BEACH REPORT

In reply to your request for a report
on our co-operative work during the
past year, I will tell you what about a
dozen active members can do.

First of all we always buy our formalin
and binder twine co-operatively and
save considerably by doing so. Last
summer we sent to British Columbia for
our fruit and had it expressed direct
to us. Although the express rates were
rather high, it did not amount to as
much as the middleman's profits, be-
sides, we got more nearly what we wanted
in regard to variety, and received it
fresh, only four or five days after being
picked. Whereas fruit from the stores
reaches us in about two or three weeks,
after being trans-shipped and handled
a great many times, so that when we get
it, it is sometimes almost useless.

About New Year we decided we would
try a carload of flour and feed. We
wrote to the Grain Growers' Grain com-
pany for prices, etc., but owing to the
great difficulty in this company obtaining
flour from the big milling concerns to
be shipped to Saskatchewan we were
obliged to look in another direction.
We then wrote to the Robin Hood Mills,
Moose Jaw, and received a very favorable
reply, with the result that we placed our
order at once for a 30 ton car. We got this
car delivered at our nearest station, with
flour 50 to 75 cents per cwt. and bran
and shorts from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton-
less than we could get it in the towns here.

As we were small in numbers and many
of us had got our supply in before we
found that we would have difficulty in
handling all of it (for we were deter-
mined we would sell only to grain growers
and we gained several new members
thereby). We then asked another Associa-
tion to take part of it and we had no
trouble selling all of it and could have
handled a larger car.

We sold the flour at 10 cents per cwt.
over cost price, thereby clearing a nice
little profit for our Association, after
paying all expenses. We are now think-
ing of getting a carload of groceries, etc.
We are convinced that our cost of living

Continued on Page 27

ONE MAN OUTFIT For 160 Acre Farms.

Do you farm 160 to 320 acres? Then look
at this dandy little 25 brake horse power

HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR

hauling the new Hart-Parr-Sattley SELF-LIFT Plow.
This is a strictly One-Man Outfit. So simple that you, alone, without
any assistance, can run both the tractor and plow from the engine plat-
form. A tractor and plow built especially for small farms. A tractor
that affords you ample power at a price within your reach. A money
maker and money saver at every turn. These features, make it so:

Built almost entirely of steel. Rugged construction, yet
light weight. Wave form driver lugs, the most efficient on soft
soil. The power of 10 sturdy horses, with none of the fuss.
Uses Cheapest Kerosene at all loads. Engine is oil cooled.
Write today for special circular describing all the important features.

HART-PARR COMPANY

34 Main St., Portage la Prairie, Man. - 61 W. 23rd St., Saskatoon, Sask.
- 1620 Eighth Avenue,
Regina, Sask.

The Chapin Co.
329 Eighth Ave.
West, Calgary,
Alta.



THE CEILING FOR THE HOME

"METALLIC" Ceilings are artistic, fire-
proof and sanitary. Easily applied—can be
laid over old plaster without dirt or trouble.
"METALLIC" will last as long as the build-
ing. Write us for booklet.

007

THE METALLIC ROOFING
CO. LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:
797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

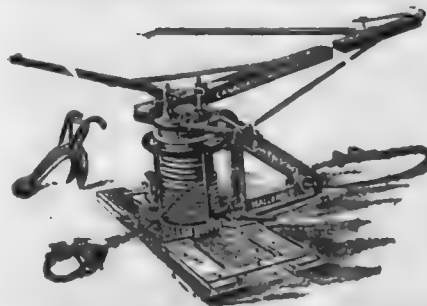
Swensons' Malleable Stump Pullers

MADE IN FIVE SIZES

Write for Booklet "K" and get full
information about the only all-mal-
leable stump puller made. We make
special apparatus for pulling willows
and scrub, large or small stumps.
Every casting guaranteed, flaw or no
flaw, and every machine guaranteed
to be better than any other make.

Do You want the Best? If so write us

CANADIAN SWENSONS, Ltd.
LINDSAY - ONT.



125-Egg Incubator and Brooder For \$13.75

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.75 and we
pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada.
We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont.
Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station.
Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass
doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under
egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder
shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Five
year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade Cali-
fornia Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our
machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—
it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.75 is for both Incubator and
Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.
Write us today.
Don't delay.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 226, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.



MOORE LIGHT is very popular for home use. It brings to the lonely homesteader & the farmer in his home all the advantages of the city with electricity & gas as the... MOORE STOVES can be used in conjunction with the light and is operated from the same supply tank. Even the City Man is beginning to realize that... MOORE LIGHT produces a better light than any other kind of artificial light & is now putting in the famous MOORE SYSTEMS. Sold by all the leading Hardware Stores. WRITE FOR FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. ROBERT M. MOORE & CO. Vancouver B.C. Regina Sask.

YOU CAN BE SAVED



FROM ALL WASH DAY DRUDGERY

IF YOU USE THE

I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER

PRICE \$3.50

Washes anything and everything from a horse blanket and overalls to the finest laces with no injury

Coupon Below Saves You **\$2.00**

WASHES A FULL TUB OF CLOTHES IN 3 MINUTES PERFECTLY

Not only Washes but Rinses and Blues

Sent Under a Money-Back Guarantee

Join the Army of Delighted Housewives Today!

THOUSANDS NOW IN USE AND MILLIONS WILL BE

This Coupon Good for \$2.00

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE COUPON Present or mail this coupon and \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co., Ltd., 4824 Main St., Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive one I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER.

All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada, on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed. 3-19-13

Name

Address

Province

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

CARE OF MOTHERS

There is a long article in the current number of the Delineator concerning the laws that are being made in different countries for the protection of mothers from overwork while their babies are nursing. It struck me that the two following paragraphs might interest our readers:

"It seems monstrous that women should be working in a tobacco factory when their babies are so small as to need nursing. On the other hand, if we were not accustomed to it, it would seem monstrous to us that women should be as overworked as multitudes of them are in their own kitchens when their babies are at breast."

"Some day some crafty factory owner will suggest to the United States Government that it investigate the American kitchen. When the report comes out and when the inconveniences, the inefficiencies, the bad sanitary conditions and the overwork of the average American kitchen have been thoroughly exploited by a sensational press, the factory girl will be given a well-earned rest while we turn to weep over the housewife."

I am exceedingly glad that someone has said this about the housewife. Such pains are taken to see that horses and cattle have every care at this time and so little thought is given to the human mother who broils and stews all day over the hot stove. For the sake of the new little life she should be given half a chance as well as for her own sake.

I read a book a little while back in which the author—a man of course—dwelt upon the wistful expression in the eyes of the women who had missed motherhood. I smiled as I thought of the bright animated business women I knew, smartly dressed and alert and the mothers that one often sees shopping in the stores with a two-year-old child dragging at their skirts and a four-year-old kiddie doing his best to get lost in the crowd. The mother I have in mind has a sorrowful face and she has her hair drawn up straight and tight on the top of the head with a fringe of it falling down loose over the back of her collar and she looks worried and tired and fagged and generally down-at-the-heel. There is often something in the eyes of this weary mother that looks surprisingly like wistfulness if our author man could but see it.

But mind you, I am not blaming this on motherhood. It is overworked motherhood that causes this state of things to exist. My heart goes out to these mothers of the race who for ten or fifteen years of their lives do their work with a baby in one arm—the baby itself made restless and peevish by the heated room and the exhausted condition of the mother while she is nursing it.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WANT A MAN FOR FARM

Dear Miss Beynon—I enjoy reading the Sunshine page and see where so many receive help when they ask through the page, so I am going to send in my little plea for help.

We would like to get a man to work on the farm, one who understands farm work and is able to look after the horses and work with them. We would hire a young man for a year, or till freeze up next fall, whichever they preferred, but would like to get one soon as there is a lot of chores to do and my husband has carpenter work which he would like to get done if he could get a man for the other work, trusting some of your readers will know of some one. Men are scarce in these parts and hard to get.

Will you please forward me a copy of "How to Teach the Truth to Children." I think that is a book all should get who have young children to teach.

"MARGEY."

The Manitoba Grain Growers' association supply farm help, both male and female, but we do not. The Department of Agriculture, Regina, performs the same office for Saskatchewan.

F. M. B.

WILL GIVE SEEDS

Dear Miss Beynon—I have not written to the Sunshine Club before, but am going to give a few hints as to some of my ways, they may come in useful for some one.

I have six children, three boys and three girls, all healthy children, brought up on the bottle from birth, every one of them. My baby is a year old next month.

For the first three months I gave half water, half milk, a spoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful of lime water to a quart of milk. I have never given any of my children one teaspoonful of the so-called soothing syrups. My medicines have been plain and simple. For colic I gave sometimes onion tea, sometimes caraway tea and sometimes camella tea. If you give the same thing always it soon loses its effect.

I have camella seed and caraway seed that any one can grow lots of with no care at all and caraway is 40 cents a lb. at the grocers.

Now, if anyone wants either caraway or camella seed and will write, or sweet william seed that I saved, I will send some seed to anyone and to let a few seeds of the camella drop each fall saves planting in the spring, and the caraway is perennial.

Do you know that ruta бага turnip makes very good pumpkin pie, seasoned to taste, and passable pickles too?

Do you also know that carrots, either white or red, make splendid pumpkin pie and pickle either sweet or sour. In either case boil until tender before putting on vinegar.

This is very lengthy. You may pick out the most serviceable pieces for print, or none of it, as suits you. May I come again some day, somewhat shorter. I will sign myself,

Yours sincerely,

VALERIA.

Do come, and don't feel obliged to curtail your eloquence. If anyone wants to write to Valeria for seeds, I will be glad to forward the letter on condition that it is sent to me in a plain stamped envelope saying for whom it is intended.

F. M. B.



EVERY DAY ATTIRE

7525—Plain Blouse or Guimpe, 34 to 44 bust. With High, Round or Square Neck, or with Yoke Facing. 3 yards 36 with 1/4 yard 36 for plenum, for medium size.

7528—Corset Cover for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards of heading, 3 yards of edging, for 16 year size.

7378—Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 42 bust. With Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves, with or without Collar. 2 1/2 yards 36, with 1/4 yard 36 and 1 1/4 yards of insertion and 1 1/4 yards of edging for the full, for medium size.

7494—Five-Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line. 3 1/4 yards 36 when material has figure or nap, 4 1/4 yards 36 when material has neither figure nor nap, for medium size.

7504—Five-Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With or without Flatted Portion at Left of Front. 4 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 1 yard any width for flatted portion, for 16 year size.

7507—Four-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line. 5 yards of material 36 inches wide when material has figure or nap, 2 1/4 yards 36 when material has neither figure nor nap; for medium size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

NOTE—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service. All patterns are ten cents each.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 60 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally: L.T. MORRIS, Manager, [1900 Washer] Co. 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

DOMINION EXPRESS Money Orders

and Foreign Cheques are payable all over the World.

They may be sent in payment of produce, tax, gas and electric light bills, interest on notes and mortgages, insurance premiums, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, and in fact in payment of all kinds of accounts, whether in or out of town.

We give you a receipt and if the remittance goes astray in the mails,

we refund your money or issue a new order free of charge.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED. MONEY SENT BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

When purchasing Goods by mail, ALWAYS remit by

DOMINION EXPRESS CO. MONEY ORDERS

RATES FOR MONEY ORDERS:

AMOUNT	RATE	PERCENT
OVER \$1.00	10	0
UNDER \$1.00	10	0
OVER \$10.00	10	0
UNDER \$10.00	10	0
OVER \$100.00	10	0
UNDER \$100.00	10	0

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

ANOTHER WAY TO GET A BUTTON

Hands up! how many of you are going to try real hard to have a garden this year? When I say this I don't mean that I would like to see you plant a big garden of all sorts of things and let them die of neglect. I would rather you would just plant a few seeds or plants of one kind.

Let us suppose that your parents grow tomatoes and that you decide to plant out two or three plants of your very own. That would not be very much work and you could race with father and mother to see who would have the first ripe tomato.

You might like to take a few hills of potatoes and see who would have new potatoes first. Hoeing a whole field of potatoes is back-breaking work, but hoeing a few hills is fun.

Perhaps some of the little girls will say, "I don't want to grow vegetables." Very well, then, don't grow vegetables, try a few flowers. They are so easy to grow.

When I was very little, about eight years old, we moved onto a new farm where there had never been a garden and my mother got me a big box of earth in which I sowed a package of mignonette seed. It bloomed all summer long and made a sweet spot in the barren prairie home.

But I hope none of you will have to do your gardening in boxes as I had to do that summer.

When you are growing your flowers watch how Mother Nature matches colors so that when you are grown up and have to buy things for yourself, you will know what colors go beautifully together.

And now about joining our club—the competition is over, but I'll tell you what you can do. If you decide to have a garden and will promise to send me a monthly letter telling me about it, I'll send you a button and give you all the help I can.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

ALETTE AND THE BEAR

One morning some merry children were going out in the woods to gather some berries. The youngest was a little girl named Alette. She was chattering to her sister as fast as her little feet were going. She said she was going to make a wreath for her sister and two for mother, because she had to stay at home with baby, and a great big one for father. When they got to the woods one of the boys blew his horn and all started off. When they got their baskets full of berries they emptied them into a big one they had left behind. They wandered off, leaving Alette and her sister behind.

Little Alette lay down and went to sleep and then her sister went away, leaving her small sister alone. After the boys and the sister had gone away, the little girl was awakened suddenly by a growl. Alette jumped up but could not see anything. But what was that great crashing in the bush? Suddenly two great eyes appeared, then a bear came up to the little girl. "Do not touch, good bear, I am a little girl, here's my berries." The bear put his paw into the basket and knocked it out of her hand and ate them up. Then she handed him another basketful and he did the same with them. He then went to the big basket. Then the little girl said, "O, you naughty bear; do not eat those berries, there are some lovely strawberries there." But the bear never took any notice. She then took a wreath and put it around the bear's neck and his head. When he had finished the berries he scampered away. The other children soon came and how startled they were when they heard the tale. When they went home they told their story; they kissed their little girl many times. In the winter the bear was shot and the withered wreath was still around his neck.

VIOLA SLUGGETT.

Ardsley, Sask. Age 10.

A YOUNG GARDENER

Dear Dixie:—I saw in the Young Canada page that you wanted us to send a letter about gardening.

I have had a garden ever since I was seven years old and last year I had a garden about eight yards wide and twenty yards long. One third of it I had as my flower garden. I set flower seeds in rows about eighteen inches apart and having the taller flowers at the back, so that the smaller flowers could get the sun. I had in my flower garden, peonies, nasturtiums, marigolds, mignonette, Californian poppies and everlasting.

The rest of the garden I had in vegetables and potatoes. I set the rows one yard apart. I grew onions, beets, carrots, peas, beans and turnips. I have tried peanuts and peppers, but I had no success. I sold most of my vegetables, and I showed at the Saskatoon fair last year, but did not win a prize. I am going to try again to win a prize. I mean to have a bigger garden this year. I have learned all this from my mother. I like gardening very much.

Wishing success to the club,

JNO. S. MARSH.

Age 14.

I hope this letter will encourage other Young Canadians to try to have gardens. I think you will generally find father and mother very willing to show you what to do. Let us hear more about your garden, please.

D.P.

MY FAVORITE HEROINE AND WHY

We read in histories and books of brave heroes and heroines, but I think the present day heroes should be of more interest to us than those of the earlier ages.

A short time ago a poor woman, struggling along trying to make a home for her four children, was forced to go out to get provisions. She took one of her little boys with her and rode out to town with one of the neighbors.

On her return a blinding snowstorm arose and they wandered around until they were completely exhausted. The mother, seeing they could not both be saved, took a number of her own clothes off and wrapped them around her boy. All her efforts were in vain for they both perished within eighty rods of her own door, where they were found the following morning.

After years of struggling she at last sacrificed her life for her family.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

PEARL BELL.

Homewood P.O., Man. Age 14 years.

MY FAVORITE HEROINE—GRACE DARLING

Grace Darling is my heroine. Nearly all her life she lived alone with her father in the lighthouse on Farne Islands. These islands are very dangerous and often wreck ships. They are four miles from the mainland of the east coast of England. The sea was often rough and Grace could hear the waves dashing against the lighthouse at night, but she was not afraid.

One night the sea was very rough and the inmates of the lighthouse knew that in the morning they would be sure to see some ship wrecked. Sure enough, when the dawn came they saw the Forfarshire wrecked about a mile away. Grace at once made up her mind that she would go and rescue the men whom she saw clinging to the masts. Her father protested, but she remained firm; so they went together in their small craft. When they came alongside of the vessel the father climbed on board. It took all Grace Darling's strength to keep the boat in place, as the sea was still very rough.

Out of all the crew not one man was lost. They were got to the lighthouse and Grace cared and doctored for them to the best of her ability. Grace Darling's name is kept in loving memory by all her admirers. Her grave and monument may still be seen in the little village churchyard of Bambrough, England.

MARGARET ARTHUR (Age 13). Shoal Lake, Man.

New Hose Free

Send for six pairs of warm Cashmere Holeproof Hose. Six pairs are guaranteed to wear six months. If any wear, tear or break a thread in six months, you get new hose Free!

Six guarantee coupons with every six pairs.

More than a million people in the United States and Canada now buy their hose from us in this way. They save all the darning they formerly had to do. They never wear darned hose now. Their hose are soft and warm, but not of excessive weight. They save money, too, for twelve pairs a year keep their hose whole forever. Six pairs of medium grade for men cost but \$2 (33½¢ a pair). Six pairs of fine grade for men cost \$3 (50¢ a pair). Six pairs for women cost \$3. Three pairs of children's Holeproof Stockings, guaranteed three months, cost \$1.

Think What It Means!

Think what such hose—at the price of common hose—save in time, trouble and money. Forget the darning. Forget hurtful darned places that make the feet sore. Forget the whole question of hosiery by simply buying two boxes a year!

Our 13th Year

We have been selling fine hose in this manner for the past thirteen years. In that short time we have come to be the largest house of our kind in existence. Our success is due solely to making the hose that the most people seem to prefer. The same people buy them again and again because of their wonderful quality. In all our experience 95% of our output has outlasted the six months' guarantee. That amounts to 24,700,000 pairs.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906
Chicago

"Wear Holeproof Hose and Find the Mend"

Our \$60,000 Inspection

insures this quality in every stitch. We pay that amount in salaries to inspectors yearly. They examine each pair twice over, carefully, to see that it lacks every possible flaw. We do this to protect ourselves as well as to insure the wear to our customers. There is no better way that we know to make hosiery, and there are no better hose to be had. Don't you think that our million customers prove it?

The figures above refer to our business in both Canada and the United States.

Send the Coupon

Send today for six pairs of these hose to try. See what they save. Note the comfort they give. Send the money in any convenient way. Mark the grade, size and colors plainly. Send the coupon below, or a post card or letter. Do it right now, while you're thinking about it. We guarantee satisfaction as well as the wear. HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd. 229 Bond Street, London, Canada

Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd. (417)
229 Bond Street, London, Can.

Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for

..... (state whether for men, women

or children). Size..... Color.....

Weight.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Province.....

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO

JAMES MASON
General Manager

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BRANCHES IN MANITOBA—Crystal City, Goodlands, Grand View, Lyleton, Neepawa, Winnipeg.

BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN—Moose Jaw, Sintaluta, Welwyn, Weyburn.

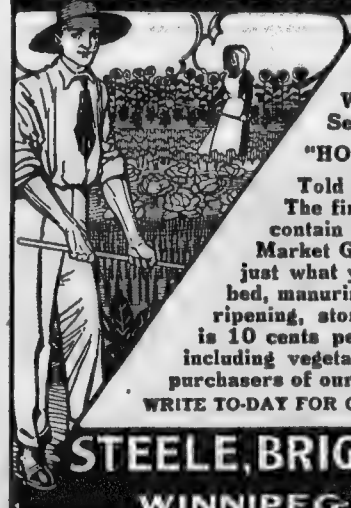
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Winnipeg
Office:

426 Main Street

W. A. Machaffie
Manager

PLAN NOW FOR A GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN



There are no vegetables just like your own growing. Provide for a good table, eat vegetables, and throw away medicine. We not only supply you with the Finest Tested Seeds for this Country, but we also show you

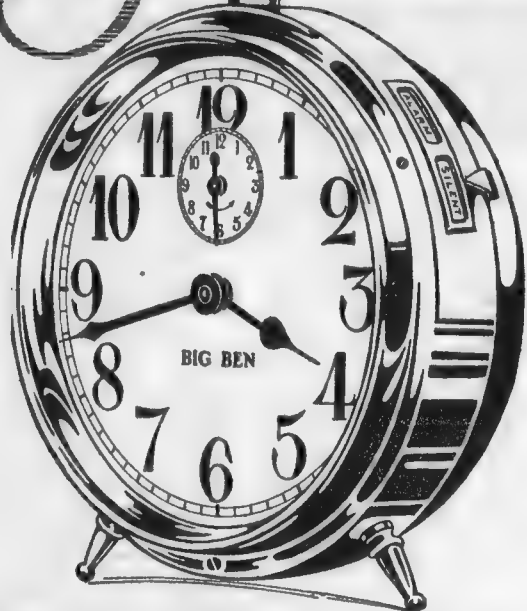
"HOW TO GROW THE BEST VEGETABLES"

Told in our booklets, 153 pages (copyrighted). The first of the kind printed in Canada. They contain the best Western experience of expert Market Gardeners. Sound, practical and sensible—just what you want to know in preparing the seed bed, manuring, starting the seed, transplanting, forcing, ripening, storing, destroying insects, etc. The price is 10 cents per booklet (\$1.00 for the full set of 11, including vegetable and special field crops), but FREE to purchasers of our seeds. See our catalogue, page 2.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE. ADDRESSING DESK 10

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE
WINNIPEG CANADA

Big Ben



The Men Who Make Big Ben

About 26 years ago a German clockmaker came from the East to La Salle, Illinois.

His only baggage was an idea—the plan of an automatic process he had invented, and which would make more alarm clocks and better alarm clocks than hand labor could ever hope to turn out.

With the backing of some local merchants and with a handful of clockmakers, a small factory was started on the edge of the town. —Beginnings were hard, competition intense. They weathered storms that would have knocked the fight out of weaker hearted men.

But when success at last came in sight they had built one of the best equipped clock plants in the world and one of the greatest names in the

American clock industry—Westclox, La Salle, Illinois.

Today, the Westclox people number 1,200. Every week day of the year they turn out 10,000 alarm clocks—alarm clocks of every description and style—their name "Westclox" is on every one of them and *Big Ben* is the king of them all.

Big Ben is the ideal of the Westclox people. He is their conception of what a perfect alarm clock should be. He is only two years old, but in this short time 6,000 Canadian dealers have already adopted him.

Only the finest materials are used in his making—he is strong, massive and punctual. His face is frank, open, easy to read. His keys big, handy, easy to wind. He rings steadily for five minutes or intermittently for ten. He calls you every day at any time you say. If you have him oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

Big Ben's price is \$3.00 at any dealer's. If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you, carefully packed and express charges paid.

Raise Poultry and Make Money!

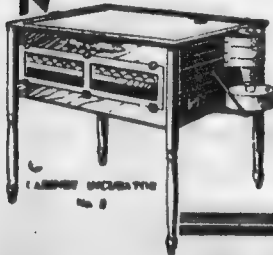
YOUR PROFITS ARE SURE IF YOU USE A

"CABINET" GUARANTEED INCUBATOR

Cabinet Incubators are built to hatch strong, healthy chicks—the greatest number and with least expense. It's guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction in every respect. No incubator can equal it in producing powers, for the "Cabinet" is built to meet Western conditions.

Our 1913 Catalogue tells you why we can guarantee the "Cabinet" Incubator. It shows you how the incubator is constructed and how it is peculiarly adapted to this Western country.

Write today and we will send this interesting book by return mail, free of all cost.



The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

593 ERIN STREET, WINNIPEG



The Barn of To-day is Sanitary

It is clean, airy and comfortable. Under modern conditions cows give more milk and are more profitable. The best barns are equipped with Louden Stalls, Stanchions, Litter and Feed Carriers, which cost no more than poorer makes. Prices within reach of everyone.

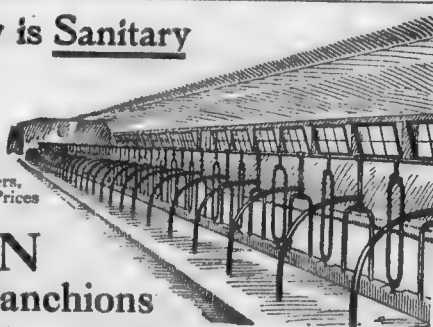
LOUDEN Cow Stalls and Stanchions

are made of light, strong tubular steel with malleable iron fittings. The stalls, bull pens, and calf pens allow the animals plenty of air and light, and promote cleanly conditions.

The stanchion is the simplest, strongest and most comfortable cow stanchion possible. Has positive latch, easily and quickly operated but perfectly secure.

Our Barn Architect will prepare FREE Plans. Write for New Catalogue.

The LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO. Martin Ave., WINNIPEG



Co-operative Movement in Ireland

Continued from Page 11
Credit Organizations

The aggregate turnover for the year 1912 has reached the sum of \$15,520,000. The credit organizations should be of peculiar interest to the Western farmers. Their object is to create credit as a means of introducing capital and, strange to say, in many cases there seems little basis for the creation. The credit societies have no subscribed capital, but every member is liable for the entire debts of the association. As a result the association cautiously excludes men who are either inefficient or disreputable. It starts by borrowing a sum of money on the joint and several security of its members. This means that if one member to whom an advance is made fails to repay it, the other members of the society are liable. The member who desires to secure a loan from the society is not required to give any definite security, but must procure two sureties. He fills in an application form which states the object of the loan and the rules provide that the loan shall be advanced for production purposes only, that is, a purpose which will enable the borrower to repay the loan out of the results of the use of the money. Such security may not be valuable to the ordinary financier or local bank, but the application of the co-operative principle and the local knowledge possessed by the members of the society enabling them to see that the loan was properly utilized, gives them a superior position as lenders. By the rules of the Co-operative Credit Societies members who apply the money borrowed wrongfully can be expelled, but although the societies are invariably situated in poor districts, this rule has never once had to be enforced. It seems almost certain that the only method by which the farmers of Western Canada can obtain cheaper credit is by the introduction of the co-operative system in finance and the formation of agricultural credit societies. But possibly the long distances and lack of social association owing to the newness of the settlement, as well as the too frequent spirit of mutual suspicion, might militate against its successful introduction. The societies borrow the money at 4 and 5 per cent. and lend at 5 and 6 per cent., which is a very moderate rate considering the smallness of most of the loans. As the credit of the society develops they will gradually become a depository for the savings of the people of the community to the great advantage of the borrower and lender. In fact at present the deposits furnish 48 per cent. of the total capital in use.

Save on Farmers' Supplies

The object of the poultry societies is to improve the production of eggs and organize their successful marketing. Some of them are separate organizations and others are working in connection with the creameries. The agricultural societies have for their object the co-operative purchase of farmers' supplies and they might well be initiated in Western Canada.

In Ireland where farms are comparatively small it is often impossible for a single farmer to purchase expensive machinery, but by co-operation and combination they are now able to secure through the agricultural societies the latest and most efficient machinery for their farming operations. There fertilizers are an absolute necessity and the agricultural societies arranged for the purchase of these at wholesale prices, in fact, they have accomplished a complete revolution in the artificial manure trade. The societies combined together and called for tenders in bulk for the whole quantity required. They secured their supply at prices 40 per cent. lower than those locally current. This system has also been applied to the purchase of seeds and other supplies.

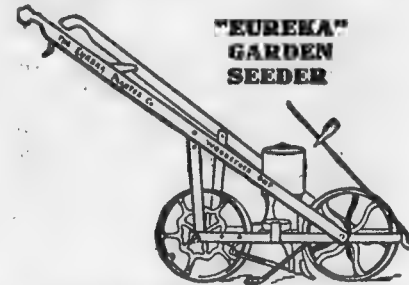
Bacon-curing societies are also in existence and associations to deal with the cattle trade have also been formed. There are also societies for the marketing of flax and it is planned to establish a central co-operative sales agency in this trade.

Women Also Band Together

Side by side with the I.A.O.S. there is the Society of United Irishwomen, which is responsible for the organization of what is known as the Industrial Society. Their object is to encourage the introduction of lace making and other native

The Latest Improved Specialties FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS

These tools are Labor and Money savers and should be on every farm and garden. Our method of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



The only rear-wheel driven Seed Drill on the market. The Eureka will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking and will sow evenly to the last seed. Can be instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a Hill-Dropper. No waste of seed when turning rows. For sowing Sugar Beets and all garden seeds this machine is unequalled. Sold with or without the Cultivator Attachments.

"EUREKA" WAGON BOX AND RACK

Without wings and ladders it is an excellent wagon box. With them it is a perfect Hay, Stock, Wood, Corn or Fruit Rack. Can be instantly adjusted to any position without wrench, hook or rope.

"EUREKA" SANITARY CHURN

The only Sanitary Churn made. Barrel of finest stoneware, top of clear pressed glass, very easy to operate. Three sizes 8, 10 and 12 Gallons.

"EUREKA" COMBINATION ANVIL

The Combination includes Anvil with vice, Pipe Vice, Drill Attachment, Saw Clamps and Hardie. An excellent article for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 lbs.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Our latest catalogue describes our entire line. It shows our Cultivators, Seeders and Tools as they are and gives a full description of their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

THE EUREKA PLANTER COMPANY, LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, Ontario. 27



600,000

Willow cuttings, Russian Laurel, French Laurel and Russian Golden, \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to any station in the three provinces; also a nice stock of reliable trees, shrubs and small fruits. No agents; deal direct with me and save 35 to 50 per cent. Any trees that are not satisfactory may be returned at my expense and I will refund the money. Native Ash are proving the best for street planting in the West. I have a fine lot. Send me your address on a postcard and I will send you my price list and printed directions. Nothing beats the Willows for breaks.

JOHN CALDWELL
VIRIDEN NURSERIES, VIRIDEN, MAN.

BIG MONEY in the OFF SEASON

One Man can run it.

Earn \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides your regular farm work, with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine.

Bores a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; it operates and easily moves over any road. Bores everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or stacking; rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalogue.

Lisle Mfg. Co.
Box 560, Clarinda, Iowa.

STRAYED

from the X Ranch Corral a wall eyed Pinto Broncho with a Roman nose and lightning heels. We have issued a humorous descriptive circular of this remarkable bronco with illustrations of his antics. Sent free on application to any reader of this paper. This is the most famous circular ever printed in the English language. More than half a million copies have already been distributed to advertise our famous Pinto Shell gloves made from tough Bronco hides. For a free copy send postal to

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.
Canada's Expert Glove and Mitt Makers,
MONTREAL.



YOU NEED THIS
Stewart Ball Bearing Machine
\$9.75

It's a valuable outfit that should be in every stable. Those who know the horse best have agreed that to clip him at the proper time improves him in every way. He looks and feels better, does more work, rests better and gets more good from his feed. Insist on having the "Stewart." It's the easiest to turn, does the fastest work, stays sharp longer and is more durable than any other clipping machine ever made. Get one from your dealer, or send \$9.75 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Your money and transportation charges back if not pleased. Catalogue Free.

INCREASE YOUR WOOL MONEY

The way to do it is to get more longer and better wool that will bring a higher price from the buyer. You can if you use a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

It turns so easy that a boy can run it all day without tiring. It is ball bearing throughout, including a ball bearing shearing head, shears quick and evenly all over. The price including \$15.75. Get your dealer to send now, or if you prefer send \$2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance and you may try the machine and if not satisfied money will be refunded. Write for catalogue. **CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 739 La Salle Ave Chicago, Ill.**

CEDAR Fence Posts
IN CAR LOTS

McCollom Lumber Company
11 Dundurn Place, Winnipeg

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

I am now booking orders for spring delivery. Send for prices and particulars. Give the Hampshires a trial.
J. H. RUTHERFORD, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO

ALBERTA 125 EGG POULTRY PAYS WELL
by using our improved, safe, sure, simple hatcher of 10 years experience by a Canadian. Our Factory Prices Save You Half. Special adapted for Canada—heavy lumber case covered with felt asbestos, safe-iron, copper tank, self-regulator nursery, ready to use. **GUARANTEE—TWO HATCH TRIALS.** Order direct or postal brings free catalog. **250 EGG \$17.95**
ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO., Box 898, WANKATO, MINN.

Irish industries among the female population and provide a market for the produce. Twenty are now at work and their turnover for 1912 amounted to over \$30,000.

To control the business side of the enterprise there are organized two agencies, The Irish Co-operative Agency Society Ltd., which is the export agency of the dairy business and the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society, which performs the function of finding profitable market for eggs, fruit, honey and other products, at the same time giving every opportunity for the developments of trade embarked upon by societies. In the year 1912 the society paid five per cent. on its share capital and returned as its co-operative



SIR HORACE PLUNKETT, Irish M.P.
Founder of the great Co-operative movement in Ireland

dividend to its members one per cent. It is now the intention to embark upon the dead meat trade and establish an agency which will attend to the preparation of Irish beef and its direct export to the British consumer.

Has Revived Old Erin

Such roughly is a sketch of the activities of the I.A.O.S. and it would be hard to estimate the good work which has been done. It has already revived the whole life of Ireland and besides bringing vast economic gains and furnishing stable financial basis for the rural population without which civilization of any kind is impossible, it is beginning to bring back into Irish life the ancient spirit of sympathetic association and affectionate gaiety, which are the true heritage of the Celtic race.

If any reader of The Guide desires to find further information as to the history of this wonderful movement he should purchase at the cost of 35 cents an admirable little book called "Co-operation and Nationality," by Mr. George W. Russell. Mr. Russell is editor of "The Homestead," the organ of this movement, and is a writer of great ability and brilliance.

Note.—This book can be secured from the Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, on receipt of price.

Homestead entries in the West are said to have declined 3,844 in 1912 as compared with the previous year. Why? asks one of our exchanges. The reason, perchance, is found in the fact that we have all been so busy trading town lots for other town lots, and trading town lots for money, that the man who is really making the West is being overlooked. The mere fact that real estate in this country is selling for more money today than it did a year ago, and that a year ago it sold for more money than it did in 1911, has not added one dollar to real values, nor has it added one cent to the real assets of the country. On the other hand, it has made living dearer, and manufacturing dearer, and everything else dearer from one end of the country to the other. Some day, perchance, we may arrive at the truth, which is that real estate booms are not in the best interests of a country as a whole. One homesteader is more valuable to the community than a city full of real estate boomers.—Toronto Saturday Night.

"STOP! HERE'S A DYER FENCE!"

Do you want a strong, durable fence?
DYER has it.
17c per rod up, freight paid. Lawn Fence 7 1/2c. Cut this ad. out and mail to me. DYER, the Fence Man, Dept. F, Toronto: "Please send me your March Special Fence and Gate offer. I want to save dollars and I want the best, but this does not obligate me to buy."

Name & Address

Seam-in-front stockings would seem absurd! Then why any seam

You have kept on wearing stockings with a seam up the back—shapeless, uncomfortable things! because you probably didn't realize the perfection reached by

PenAngle
Full-Fashioned Seamless Hosiery

These are hose without the sign of a seam—look for the sign of the trade-mark. As they are being knit they are shaped lastingly to the curves of the foot and leg. They fit—they wear better—and the utter absence of any seam at all makes them ever so much more comfortable. No difference in cost—but much in quality, in economy and in comfort. 65

Makers of
Underwear
Sweaters
and
Hosiery



Made by
Penmans Limited
Paris, Canada

THE RESULTS AT THE KERWOOD CHEESE FACTORY

Every week or so we receive letters from creameries and cheese and butter factories reporting tests made with the Standard Cream Separator. For example the Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factory reports as follows on tests made Oct. 29, 1912

PER CENT. OF BUTTER		
Test No.	Fat in Cream	In Skim Milk
1	36	.02
2	43.5	.02
3	45	.03

In each of the above tests the milk was fed to the machine at the rate of 684 lbs. per hour (machine listed at 600 lbs.), and the bowl was flushed, and when taken apart was free from cream and in good condition. The milk skimmed was not new milk but had been kept over, some of it two days old. You will note by the above figures that the milk was fed to the machine nearly 100 lbs. per hour faster than its rated capacity, and that the cream skimmed contained a high per cent. of butter fat, so that I consider the work done in this test exceptionally good.

(Signed) W. WADDELL,
Proprietor, Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factory.

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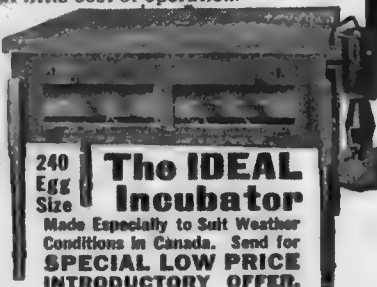
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Manitoba Co-operative Act

Continued from Page 12

Administration

17. Every person appointed to any office touching the receipt, management or expenditure of money, or the receipt of goods, wares or merchandise, for the purpose of the association, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give such security as is deemed sufficient by the trustees, which security shall be varied in amount or renewed, from time to time, as by the amount of business done or by other circumstances, shall, in the discretion of the trustees, be required.

18. Every association registered under this act shall have painted or affixed, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the association is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, and shall have its name engraved in legible characters on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in all notices, advertisement and other official publications of such association, and in all cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such association, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letter of credit of the association.

19. The business of the association shall be a cash business exclusively, no credit shall be either given or taken and no officer, member or servant of the association, or any number of them together, shall have power to contract any debt whatever in its name except in respect of rent, of the salary of clerks and servants and such like contracts necessary in the management of the affairs of the association; everything shall be bought and sold for cash only.

Provided, however, that the association may purchase on credit real estate for the purpose of occupation by the association in carrying on the business thereof, and may give a valid mortgage on any estate so purchased for an unpaid balance of the purchase money, subject to any existing bylaw in that behalf.

20. If any officer, member or other person, being or representing himself to be a member of such association, or the heir, executor or administrator of a member thereof, of any person whomsoever, by false representation or imposition obtains possession of any moneys, securities, bonds, papers, or other effects of such association, or, having the same in his possession, withholds or misapplies the same, or wilfully applies any part of the same to purposes other than those expressed or directed in the rules of such association, or any part thereof, any justice of the peace, upon complaint made by any person on behalf of such association, may summon the person on behalf, against whom such complaint is made to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons, and any two justices or a police magistrate present at the time and place mentioned in such summons shall proceed to hear and determine the said complaint; and if the said justices or a police magistrate present at the time and place mentioned in such summons shall proceed to hear and determine the said complaint; and if the said justices or magistrate determine the said complaint to be proved against such person, they or he shall adjudge and order him to deliver up all such

money, securities, books, papers, or other effects to the association, or to repay the amount of money applied improperly, and to pay, if they or he think fit, a further sum of money not exceeding eight dollars, together with costs not exceeding four dollars, and in default of such delivery of effects, or payment of such amount of money, or payment of such penalty and costs aforesaid, the said justices or police magistrate may order the person so convicted to be imprisoned in a common gaol for any term not exceeding three months, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the association from proceeding by indictment against the said party.

21. Every dispute between any member or members of any association established under this act, or any person claiming through or under a member, or under the rules of such association, and the trustees, treasurer or other officer thereof, shall of such association, and the decision so made shall be binding and conclusive on all parties without appeal.

22. The trustees shall, once in every year, transmit to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration a general statement of the funds and effects of the association, the number of shareholders therein and such other information as may be requisite to show clearly the position of the association, and the business done during the year, which return shall be verified by the affidavit of the president and manager.

Dissolution

23. In case of the dissolution of any such association, such association shall nevertheless be considered as existing and be in all respect subject to the provisions of this act, so long and so far as matters relating to the same remain unsettled, to the intent that such association may do all things necessary to the winding up of the concerns thereof, and may sue and be sued under the provisions of this act, in respect of all such unsettled matters.

Schedule

The following is the schedule referred to in this act:

Form of Certificate

Province of Manitoba

To Wit:

We (insert names of subscribers, not less than seven) do hereby certify that we desire to form a company or association pursuant of the provisions of "An Act respecting Co-operative Associations" (or "The Co-operative Associations Act").

The corporate name of the association is to be (insert name of the association) Limited" and the objects for which the association is to be formed are (insert objects for which association is formed). The number of shares is to be unlimited and the capital is to consist of shares of (insert amount of shares) each, or of such other amount as shall from time to time be determined by the rules of the association. The number of trustees who shall manage the concerns of the association shall be (or places) where the operations of the said association are to be carried on is (or are) (insert name of places where the operations of the said association are to be carried on).

Dated the _____ day of _____ 1913
Witness:

Information for Debates

We are receiving at the present time a very large number of letters, asking for information to assist in the preparation of debates in local associations in the three provinces. It is an absolute impossibility for us to attempt to prepare special information in such cases, as to do so would require a considerable addition to our staff and a great expense. We are publishing information on each of the subjects in which our readers are interested from time to time, and it would be advisable for our readers to either file their copies of The Guide or to retain at least those copies containing articles which would assist them later on in debates. We are making further efforts to assist in this work by securing the best books available in the English language on all these subjects and publishing the list in our paper from time to time. It was last published in our issue of February 12. A great many of our readers send in for information on their debates just in time to get an answer by return mail. It is impossible to reply to these letters, because we cannot send out books on credit, and that is the only information we are usually able to supply. We would suggest that any person writing to us for information, to be used in the preparation of debates, should enclose us at least \$2.00. We will send them the best information we have on the subject. It may only cost them 10 cents and it may cost them the full \$2.00. We will promptly return the balance. Where debates are being held in local associations, we think it would be advisable for the association to authorize the leaders on both sides of the debate to spend \$2.00 each in securing information, and books thus secured to become the property of the association.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 18, 1913)

Wheat—During the opening days of the week this grain ruled steady and, if anything, the undertone was rather firm. This strength, no doubt, came from the American and Liverpool markets, but it was not in evidence very long and Saturday's close of May wheat was the low point for the week in our local market. It is rather interesting to note that compared with the Minneapolis and Chicago markets, our market may be termed much stronger for our decline for the week registers only 4 of a cent against 14 cents in Minneapolis and 2 1/2 cents in Chicago, on the May option. The demand continues very good for most grades and while receipts this last week are larger than the week previous, they fall considerably lower than the corresponding week the last year. Straight grades are being sold at about the same price in Duluth as in the Canadian Terminals, but on toughs and rejecteds there is considerable discount. Advice has been sent from the bonded elevators in Duluth that their space at the rate grain is arriving will be practically filled in another week. This is very bad news, for the available space in the Canadian Terminals is nearly all taken up. The only thing that can relieve this situation to any great extent is an early opening of navigation. There are reports that the ice in the Soo is not nearly as heavy as other years and this, above all things, would indicate a much earlier opening than usual. However, a lot really depends on just how mild the weather will be in the near future.

Oats—Receipts continue fair, although slightly lighter than corresponding week a year ago, but the local market continues to follow the American market and has declined a full cent during the week. A fair volume of business is reported for the week and the market closes very weak.

Barley—This grain is receiving a little more attention of late, especially from exporters, one large sale has done much to revive the interest that appeared to be lost in this grain for some time past and the market closes for the week at 4 1/2 cents for 3 C.W. and in fairly firm condition.

Flax—The market closed today with 1 N.W. selling at nearly two cents higher than the previous Saturday's close. Receipts still continue almost as heavy, but as this grain has reached such a low level, something better should surely be expected of it.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July	Oct.	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2
March 11.....	87 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
March 12.....	87 1/2	89 1/2	85 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	82 1/2
March 13.....	88	89 1/2	86	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	81 1/2
March 14.....	87 1/2	89 1/2	86 1/2	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	82 1/2
March 15.....	87 1/2	88 1/2	86	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	82 1/2
March 17.....	87 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	79 1/2
Oats—				No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	79 1/2
March 11.....	34	34 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	79 1/2
March 12.....	34 1/2	35 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	79 1/2
March 13.....	34 1/2	35 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	79 1/2
March 14.....	34 1/2	35 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	80 1/2
March 15.....	35 1/2	36 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	77 1/2
March 17.....	35 1/2	36 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
Flax—				No. 3 wheat, 1 car	78 1/2
March 11.....	112 1/2	114 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car sample	75 1/2
March 12.....	112 1/2	113 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80 1/2
March 13.....	112 1/2	113 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
March 14.....	111 1/2	112 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80 1/2
March 15.....	111 1/2	113 1/2		No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80 1/2
March 17.....	111 1/2	113 1/2		Rejected wheat, 1 car	79 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 14)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$0.85 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	83 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 75 cars	84 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	84 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	84 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 19 cars	84 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 21 cars	84 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	83 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13 cars	84 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	83 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	84 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars choice	85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars choice to run	85 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	84 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 850 bu. to arrive	84 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	81 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	82 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	83 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 33 cars	82 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	82 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 18 cars	82 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	82 1/2

No grade oats, 1 car	27 1/2
No grade oats, 1 car	28
No. 3 oats, 1 car	27 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, poor	28
No. 2 feed barley, 7 cars	47
No grade barley, 1 car	41
Sample barley, 2 cars	45
No grade barley, 1 car	42
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars f.o.b.	52
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	46 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 6 cars	46
No grade barley, 2 cars	43
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	51
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	43
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	50
No. 4 barley, 1 car	51
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	48 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	46
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car f.o.b.	50
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	47
Sample barley, 1 car	42
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	50
Sample barley, 1 car	47 1/2
Sample barley, 4 cars	43
Sample barley, 1 car o.w.b.	57
Sample barley, 1 car	50
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	42
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	49
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	44 1/2
No. 1 flax, 14 cars	1.25 1/2
No. 1 flax, 2 cars, dockage	1.26
No. 1 flax, 5 cars	1.25
No. 2 flax, 3 cars	1.23
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.26 1/2
No. 1 flax, 6 cars	1.26
No grade flax, part car	1.00

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

(Fort William, March 14, 1913)

1913	Wheat	1912
1 Hard	75,238.50	3,660.10
1 Nor.	1,302,670.30	531,298.30
2 Nor.	5,447,196.50	1,823,772.00
3 Nor.	2,742,367.50	2,597,478.30
No. 4	84,070.40	2,518,234.20
Others	5,012,797.30	1,445,873.30
This week	13,545,284.10	
Last week	13,108,672.50	
Increase	236,611.20	

* Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only) 7,397,421 bushels, not included in above.

1913	Oats	1912
No. 1 C.W.	38,000.20	34,301.20
No. 2 C.W.	1,554,628.01	809,935.16
3 C.W.	438,933.33	388,077.16
Ex. 1 Fd.	577,637.24	815,724.10
Others	2,452,365.26	864,725.17
This week	5,111,616.11	
Last week	4,704,264.29	
In rease	347,351.11	

* Amount of Oats in vessels (completed cargoes only) 438,511 bushels, not included in above.

1913	Barley	1912
3 C.W.	970,139.45	1,241,000.00
4 C.W.	531,050.18	733,000.00
Rej.	156,934.15	187,000.00
Feed	127,847.45	
Others	293,448.00	
This week	2,079,414.27	
Last week	2,021,021.00	
Increase	58,313.27	

* Amount of Barley (completed cargoes only) 412,581 bushels, not included in above.

1913	Flaxseed	1912
1 N.W.C.	2,410,000.00	
2 C.W.	733,000.00	
Others	187,000.00	
This week	3,330,000.00	
Last week	3,230,797.00	
Increase	99,203.00	
Last year's total	719,789	

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, March 14, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80.85 1/2	80.84 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	82 1/2	82 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	79 1/2	80 1/2
No grade		66 1/2-80 1/2
3 White oats	29 1/2	29 1/2
Barley, No. 1	45 1/2-47 1/2	41-56
Flax, No. 1	1.08 1/2	1.25 1/2
Futures—		
May wheat	87 1/2	84 1/2
July wheat	89	86 1/2
Beef Cattle, top	87.00	89.15
Hogs, top	8.50	9.10
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	8.25

** Amount of Flaxseed in vessels (completed cargoes only) 1,221,375 bushels, not included in above.

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913	490,778	126,283	95,014	38,528
1912	1,202,653	374,980	2,603	38,658

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

For the past week the receipts at the local stockyards amounted to 438 cattle, 28 calves and 3,360 hogs, compared with the previous week's totals of 532 cattle, 13 calves and 3,248 hogs. A year ago the week's figures were 703 cattle and 1,805 hogs.

Cattle

The cattle supply continues light, the week's total receipts still ranging around the 500 figure. Of these, comparatively few are choice animals, but what there were commanded 7 cents. Common stuff is hard to sell, and this sort are worth more in the country than on the market these days, so livestock firms are advising the farmers to hold this kind and ship only those cattle showing some quality. Winnipeg butchers are having to bring in their best beef from Toronto, as the Manitoba supply of first-class stuff is very limited. Prices rule about the level prevailing for the past two or three weeks. Best milkers and springers are in steady demand, fetching as high as \$75, but the common undersized cows are hard to dispose of at satisfactory prices. Few veal calves are coming forward, the best being worth around 7 cents and the common and medium ones from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Hogs

Another heavy run of hogs came on the local market last week, but the demand kept steady and prices ruled firm. All the choice head fetched \$8.50, with the usual dockage on roughs and stags. No change is looked for the coming week or so.

Sheep and Lambs

There are still no sheep and lambs on the market worth mentioning. Some choice lambs would fetch \$6.50 to \$7.00 and good killing sheep from \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Butter has kept steady since the reductions announced last week. Fancy dairy is worth 27 cents, No. 1 dairy 23 cents and good round lots 20 to 21 cents. There is a large quantity of No. 2 butter stored in Winnipeg and some produce firms are afraid they will be unable to load it all off before the new season begins. This possibility has a depressing effect on butter prices, but the first class quality is not apt to suffer, as there is little coming in and no surplus store.

Eggs

New laid are rather scarce, but prices hold even with last week, 21 to 22 cents. Until a spell of warm weather there will probably be no change of any account. The season for storage eggs and held or packed stock is over and dealers are not quoting on them.

Potatoes

No change in potatoes. Little trade being done, but the old 35 cents basis holds good.

Milk and Cream

The short mild spell gave a great impetus to milk production, and local creameries were gratified by the largely increased receipts. The succeeding cold weather, however, sent back the receipts to normal and it will be some time before the new season's supply comes in without interruption. Prices are the same as last week and the same schedule will continue in price for a week more anyway.

Dressed Poultry

Supplies of dressed poultry are slowly coming in, and the market is dull. Prices are the same as for some time back, ranging from 17 cents on chickens to 20 cents on turkeys. The demand being only moderate, prices are expected to stand at this level.

Dressed Meats

Best quality of beef is getting scarcer. Local butchers are dependent on the Ontario product for the top grade. The Manitoba supply is very short, little of the best stuff coming in. Butchers are still willing to pay 14 cents for beef carcasses, 13 cents for hind quarters, 9 1/2 cents for fronts. Dressed hogs are worth 11 1/2 cents, veal 12 cents, and mutton 12 cents. The bulk of the latter has to be taken from cold storage, as not enough comes in from the country.

Hay

No change in hay quotations has occurred during the week. No. 1 Upland is worth \$13, No. 1 Red Top \$14 and No. 1 Timothy \$18 to \$19. The supplies coming in of the best grades are short, but there is plenty of the poorer stuff being received. The same level will probably be maintained for a while as there are no disturbing factors.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from March 11 to March 17 inclusive

Date	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Mar. 11	85	82	79	75 1/2	70	64	55	31 1/2	28 1/2	30	28 1/2	25	46 1/2	45	39 1/2	38 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	98	
12	85 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2	64 1/2	55 1/2	32 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	98	
13	85 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	70 1/2	64 1/2	55 1/2	32 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	98	
14	85 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	70 1/2	64 1/2	55 1/2	32 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	97	
15	85 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	70 1/2	64 1/2	55 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	97	
17	85 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	70 1/2	64 1/2	55 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	97	

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MARCH 17

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	85	85 1/2	98 1/2	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	27c	27c	28c-30c
No. 2 Nor.	82	83	95 1/2	Choice butcher steers and	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.25	No. 1 dairy	25c	25c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	79	80	90 1/2	heifers	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	Good round lots	20c-21c	20c-21c	24c
No. 4	76	76 1/2	83 1/2	Fair to Good Butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	70 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	steers and heifers	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	Strictly new laid	21c-22c	21c-22c	22c
No. 6	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	Best fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	Held stock or packed			
Feed	55 1/2	55	52	Medium cows	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.75-5.25	Potatoes	55c	55c	60c
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	31 1/2	32 1/2	42 1/2	Best bulls	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.00-4.50	Sweet cream (per lb. but- ter fat)	36c	36c	40c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.25-3.75	Cream for butter-making			
No. 3	47	46 1/2	62	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.25	purposes (per lb. butter fat)	31c	31c	35c
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	22.00	22.00	22.00
No. 1 N.W.	108 1/2	109 1/2	188 1/2	Best milkers and spring- ers (each)	\$55-\$75	\$55-\$70	\$45-\$60				
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35				
May	87 1/2	88 1/2	101 1/2	Hogs				Live Poultry			
July	86 1/2	89 1/2	102 1/2	Choice hogs	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$7.50	Chickens	17c	17c	17c
October	85 1/2	86 1/2		Heavy sows	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$6.50	Fowl	15c	15c	15c
Oat Futures				Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.50	Ducks	17c	17c	18c
May	83 1/2	84 1/2	44 1/2					Geese	17c	17c	18c
July	84 1/2	85 1/2	44 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				Turkeys	20c	20c	20c
Flax Futures								Hay (per ton)			
May	111 1/2	112 1/2	186 1/2	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00		No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$14	\$7
July	113 1/2	113 1/2		Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50		No. 1 Upland	\$13	\$13	\$6
								No. 1 Timothy	\$18-19	\$18-19	\$12

Grow Larger Crops of Better Quality

ALL up-to-date Farmers and Market Gardeners now realize that they must return the plant food, removed by repeated cropping, to the soil in order to farm successfully.

We have now in stock a limited supply of complete fertilizers for all Crops and Soils, also a small stock of Muriate of Potash, Acid Phosphate and Nitrate of Soda.

Write Now for
Prices and
Full Information

GARTON SEED COMPANY LTD.
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

Kill the Gophers Early!

Get right after the gophers as soon as they show themselves this spring. Every female killed early means dozens less to destroy your crops during the season.

You'll have little trouble getting rid of the pests if you use the new poison,

"GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

It's a preparation with a base of Strychnine, and all its killing power. But in "Gophercide" the extremely bitter taste and the difficulty of dissolving strychnine have been entirely overcome.

"Gophercide" dissolves easily and completely in warm water, without any acid or vinegar. One package makes a half-gallon of solution, which will poison, through and through, a gallon of wheat—enough to kill over 350 gophers. As the poison penetrates the wheat, it does not wash off when exposed to rain, but keeps its killing power.

Thorough tests throughout the Prairie Provinces have proved that "Gophercide" is the most convenient and most effective gopher exterminator known.

Get a 50c. package, place the poisoned grain at the gopher holes, and you will get all the evidence you want inside one hour.

If your druggist hasn't "Gophercide", order direct from our nearest Branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,
Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,
Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London.

GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Strawberries in Northern Manitoba

Continued from Page 7

to get. Let the manure not be too old, as aged manure will have lost a great deal of its fertilizing value.

Time of Planting

Strawberries, we find by experience, can be planted either in April, May or August. The land should be harrowed till very smooth and the rows should be marked out with a line or made straight by some other means. We make our rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row. This takes somewhere about 5,000 plants to the acre. But not many farmers want anywhere near that quantity. For a farmer's home use one to two hundred plants will likely grow enough the year after they are planted. The first season all blossoms are to be kept picked off as soon as they show up. A pair of scissors and a bent back are handy for this purpose. Plants that are allowed to fruit this year will be sapped of their vitality, will not put out runners to any extent and will probably die before next spring, so that prevention of fruiting the first year is essential to successful strawberry culture.

After the land is ready the next thing is the plants. The plants can be secured from growers whose ads are easily found in the papers. As to variety for Manitoba, I would say if you do not want to be bothered with winter protection by mulching in the fall or early winter, get some of Professor Hansen's "Dakota" strawberries. They are a crossbreed between a wild one and a cultivated variety, the Jessie. We had them planted in August and unprotected in winter of 1911-12, and though it was a hard winter there was, I judge, none lost except where the hens scratched them out. The same winter Senator Dunlop and Glen Mary were a total loss, without protection. Still the mulch serves not alone the purpose of winter protection, but in the bearing season keeps the berries from being splashed with dirt in some of our violent summer rains.

Method of Planting

The roots of the plants before planting should be cut back to about three inches long, and when planting it is best to have two persons working together. One takes a spade and pressing it about six inches into the ground pulls it out, the other person spreading out the roots a little (because if planted in a mass some of the roots will rot, especially fine rooted varieties like Senator Dunlop). The spade is then pressed into the ground about six inches away and parallel to the first mark and manipulated so as to press the earth up against the plant. The one handling the plants then completes the operation by firming the soil with his hands.

Quite early in spring is probably the best time to plant strawberries as the plants will likely find most moisture then and if the few following days are cool and cloudy it will be a great advantage. The plants need hoeing or cultivating once a week for best results and don't forget to pick the blossoms.

As to August planting, we planted about 600 plants out one afternoon during a wet spell in harvest. The weather favored us by keeping wet a few days after and we got a perfect stand. We used new plants from the runners from a bed set out in the spring. There were no blossoms to pick, the plants did not run any, but there was some nice fruit next year and the plants started runners very early and filled the bed with plants.

Probable Returns for Labor

Now as to probable results. If they are a good stand and in good soil, well cultivated, the weeds eradicated among them while very small and the blossoms cut (I know the temptation to leave a few blossoms is strong), the plants will send out runners, form a complete matted row from one end to the other, and if these are well protected by mulching with clean straw in October, if of tender variety, there is a possibility of a quart of strawberries for every plant originally set out.

So we say a hundred plants on good land and well tended is enough for an average family. A person might prolong the season by getting early, medium and late varieties. And, in conclusion, I say without fear of contradiction, there is no season the average person would like so well to see prolonged as the strawberry season.

To the people of— Saskatchewan

To the people of Saskatchewan first, and to friends of democracy everywhere this urgent appeal is directed.

This year, within a few short months, a Direct Legislation Bill will be submitted to the electors of Saskatchewan for approval or rejection.

Misunderstandings have been removed—some restrictions modified, with every prospect of the way being made clear for the establishment of a full measure of Direct Legislation as soon as the people are ready for it.

But we must get out a big vote. This means education—organization—co-operation.

It means a thorough province-wide campaign. Meetings are being asked for all over the province. Literature must be distributed broadcast.

It all means MONEY.

■ It means a big Campaign Fund.

We shall get no assistance from the Big Interests.

It is the people's fight.

The people must furnish the ammunition.

To win this fight is to win all other fights in the war with Special Privilege. It is to oust the Barons of Privilege and to enthrone the people.

It is to set a precedent in the British Empire, to place Saskatchewan in the very front of democracy's advance, to initiate the new Magna Charta of the people's liberties.

Will you help—and help NOW?

Remember,—"He gives twice who gives quickly."

Whether you live in Saskatchewan or not, it is still YOUR fight.

Victory here will blaze the way for easier success elsewhere.

To individuals, grain growers' associations, labor unions, temperance organizations—to democrats everywhere we say—GET INTO THIS FIGHT!

It is YOUR fight.

Send in your subscriptions RIGHT NOW, while you have it in mind.

If you can spare but a small donation, send it along. But make it as big as you can afford—as big as the opportunity looks to be worth to YOU.

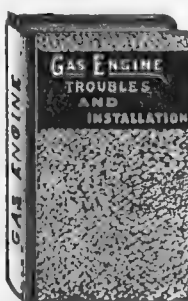
Make Cheques or Money Orders payable to Dr. W. H. WARDELL, Treasurer.

Direct Legislation League OF SASKATCHEWAN

120 Main St. North, Moose Jaw, Sask.

C. A. BROTHERS, Secretary. WILLIAM TRANT, President.

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



"Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, consulting gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical College, is the best book available for the study of gas and gasoline engines. This book shows you how to install, how to operate,

How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Western Farmers Co-operate

Continued from Page 19

is far too high; that we must reduce that cost, and that the only way we can accomplish it is by co-operation.

A. W. PUGH, Sec'y-Treas.,
Arlington Beach G.G.A.

CHEAP FLOUR AT FAIRLIGHT

The Fairlight Grain Growers' Association have just made an experiment in co-operative purchasing in the shape of a car of flour, etc., from the Echo Milling Company, Gladstone, Man. First grade flour was delivered f.o.b. Fairlight at \$2.50 per sack, bran \$17.00 per ton, shorts \$19.00 per ton. This has been a saving to the members of something like \$150 on the amount ordered in the car. Had we made a start earlier there would likely have been two cars ordered. This has had the effect of lowering the price a little to those who have purchased from the local supply. Of course, there has been some of the usual display against this thing and by some accounts we were to get some awful stuff to live on for the next few months. But we are glad to say that the flour we got was quite as good as what we have been using and considerably cheaper in price.

We have a local branch of the Saskatchewan Elevator company at this point which has just begun operations and to all appearances is being loyally supported by those who have grain to dispose of. The elevator that has been in operation at the same point, belonging to a milling company, closed down and emptied the same week as the car of flour arrived.

It is to be hoped that the farmers will rally to the Associations and see that it is to their interests to combine for a square deal all round.

HENRY THOMPSON,
Sec'y Fairlight G.G.A.

SAVED \$2.00 A TON

Owing to a total loss of crop in this district last fall, through hail, we have not been able to finance co-operative deals to the extent we had hoped. However, we purchased three cars of coal, one of hard and two of soft. Hard coal retails in our town at \$14.50 and soft at \$9.50 per ton. We paid \$12.50 for hard and \$7.50 for soft, a net gain to our members of \$2.00 per ton on both hard and soft coal.

We find that coal can be purchased at slightly reduced prices from the local dealers while our coal is being unloaded, but it at once goes back to the high level as soon as our coal is disposed of.

CHARLES W. DYER, Sec'y-Treas.
Clapton P.O., Sask.

KEDDLESTON REPORT

Our Association has done a little in the direction of co-operation. For the past three years we have been securing a reduction on our twine through clubbing our orders. Also, we have experimented in the flour and mill stuff line. Last year we bought a carload of mill products at prices which we thought very satisfactory. I quote two: flour, 1st grade, \$3.00; rolled oats, 98 lb., \$2.40. This year, for the same things, we were quoted \$2.80 and \$2.10 respectively, and through the courtesy of the millers got a further reduction of 10 cents. The extra reduction alone saved our members nearly \$30.00. I think I am right when I say that our members are well satisfied with their experiment and not at all prepared to let it drop. We are now considering co-operating with our local coal dealer, so that we may get our coal in July and August, so getting the cheaper summer rates and making sure of our supply. Being in Saskatchewan I need hardly say that we have our co-operative elevator.

W. G. PALMER,
Sec'y Keddleston Branch.

MILLERS REDUCED PRICES

As requested, we are sending you a short report on co-operative buying by the Winchester Grain Growers' association. Our Association is small and our co-operative buying has had a small beginning and has not branched out very much yet. However, we have made a start and we hope to unite with some district association and thus secure greater advantages by buying by the carload and securing more of the different commodities we require. We have purchased over 300 sacks of flour from the Gladstone mill, buying for 40 and 50

cents a sack below the usual selling price. We have also bought twine for two seasons. In 1911 we saved \$1.50 per hundred below the usual price, but in 1912 we did not save anything. We expect to see the Central Grain Growers' association supply our twine this year. We have placed an order with a Riding Mountain citizen for three cars of oak fence posts, to be shipped by the 1st of March. We might mention, in regard to buying flour, that the last orders have fallen off considerably and that was explained at our last meeting. The elevator operator of one of the large milling companies, who used to sell flour usually for \$3.10 per cwt., has been lately selling it secretly to some of our members for \$2.40 and \$2.50 per cwt., thus accounting for the falling off in our orders to the small mill at Gladstone. But we hope our farmer friends will soon see the error of their way and return to the fold again. The big mill companies are not selling flour in this manner without some object in view, that will benefit themselves. If they sold at the same price to every one openly there would not be so much objection.

A. MCGREGOR,
Sec'y Winchester G.G.A.

A GOOD BEGINNING

With regard to co-operation in the Berghem district, I wish to say that as yet our dealings have not been carried out on a large scale; but a satisfactory start has been made and there is every prospect of successful co-operation if we can form good connections with wholesale firms.

One of the chief drawbacks to ordering large quantities is the lack of ready money and we feel that a system of loaning money to farmers, so that they would not be compelled to sell their wheat in the fall, would be a benefit, as they would then be enabled to buy large quantities of coal, flour, etc., before the winter sets in. Last fall we purchased a 33 ton carload of coal from Taber, Alta., and effected a saving of over \$50, whereas we could have ordered 3 carloads if cash had been obtainable. We had an order of 300 sacks of flour for the Grain Growers' Grain company, and as the flour could not be obtained, we made arrangements with a local merchant to get Purity flour at \$2.90 per 98 lb. sack. As the price of first grade flour varies from \$3.25 to \$3.90 in this district, it is a little difficult to estimate the total saving effected.

At present we are negotiating to get our formalin, bluestone and strychnine co-operatively.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Sec.-Treas.
Berghem G.G.A.
Saskatoon, Sask.

GLEICHEN DOING WELL

Gleichen Union, No. 96, began co-operative buying in 1911 by buying a carload of binder twine, on which we saved from 2 cents to 4 cents per lb. and had the twine when we wanted to use it.

In 1912 we repeated the operation, with similar results.

We followed this up by buying two cars of apples direct from the growers in British Columbia on which we saved from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box and secured a better grade of apples than we were able to secure from the local merchants.

Just at present we are making up an order for a carload of flour, on which we shall save about \$1.20 per cwt., and are also arranging to order formaldehyde, on which we shall be able to save about 10 cents per lb.

We hope to be able to build an elevator and warehouse this season and will follow up the co-operative buying when we get a warehouse to handle goods through in all the more expensive articles which we use. In that way we can reduce the cost on many articles and stimulate competition so as to get many other articles at better prices than we are now getting.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.
Gleichen, Alta. U.F.A. No. 96.

STRATHCLAIR'S REPORT

Although we have not dealt as extensively as some branches have, yet, for the number of our members, we have made a very good start.

We have bought nearly \$3,500 worth of goods, such as flour and feed, coal, apples, binder twine, fence posts, coal-oil, etc., and on this amount of purchases we were able to save \$700 after allowing

SHIP US YOUR

Furs, Skins, Peltries

OUR REVISED
PRICE LIST
IS MAILED

Our March Price List, which shows a considerable advance on most all Raw Fur as the result of the January London Sales, has been mailed. If perchance you have not received a copy please notify us at once. Tell your friends. It means dollars to every shipper. Ask for Price List "E."

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS, WINNIPEG, CAN.

Six Months From Now You'll Wish You Owned a STEWART SHEAF LOADER

Six months from now, you will be dealing with the usual Fall problem, facing an overwhelming amount of work, with not nearly enough men to do it. There will be the same old worry of not getting through on time, the same hoping against hope for fine weather, the same delays and disappointments. Five hundred and fifty of your fellow farmers and threshermen are ready to face the rush next fall with quiet confidence. They have the means at hand to cope with the great work before them, in the shape of a Stewart Sheaf Loader, the machine that

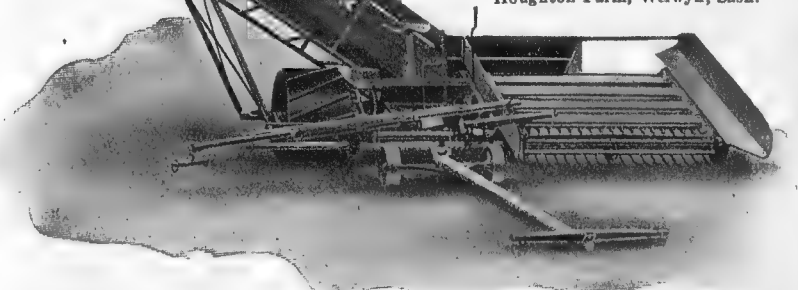
Picks up Loose or Stooked Grain and Loads it on to Wagons
Quicker, Better, and Cheaper than ever before

Many of these men have written strong endorsements of the Stewart Sheaf Loader, detailing their experience with it in the field. We have collected their letters into a booklet for your information. The extracts from some of the letters, which we reprint below, will give you an idea how these men have benefited. Let us send you the booklet containing these and many other letters in full. Afterwards, if you desire further proof, we suggest that you write one or several of these men who own and have used a Stewart Sheaf Loader and let them tell you personally how

It Works Without Field Pitchers and only Half as
Many Teams, Saving Hundreds of Dollars in
Wages, Grain, and Time.

How it reduces the number of men Required

"It has proved capable, where the stooking was properly done, of keeping the separator well supplied with sheaves with the aid of four teams and one spike pitcher, as last year when we used seven teams with four pitchers, thus effecting a saving of five men and two horses."—F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Sask.



ONE MAN'S PREDICTION

"I am well pleased with the way it did its work. I believe that in five years, 95% of threshing machine owners will be using your Loader, if you can manufacture them fast enough."—W. F. GOULDEN, Ebenezer, Sask.

AFTER TWO YEARS' GENERAL USE

"We have used your Loader for two years both in hay and grain and it gave us perfect satisfaction. My boys say they would as soon start harvesting without a binder as start threshing without a Loader."—Oakner, Man. DAVID WHITE.

HOW IT WORKS IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND FLAX

"We have used your Loader for the past two years. We would not be without it. Five wagons do the work with ease and it saves time, horses, grain and board. It is a specialty in flax and pitches loose wheat, barley and oats in great shape."—Broderick, Sask. EDGAR ROSS & TIBBETT.

How It Pays Both Farmer and Thresher
"Your Sheaf Loader is doing its work splendidly. It can load a wagon in less than a minute if necessary, and will also save money for both farmer and thresher. It fills the difficulty of securing labor during threshing time."—JAMES DOYLE, Yorkton, Sask.

HOW IT SAVES LOOSE GRAIN

"I have used your machine for the past two years and it has given perfect satisfaction. I would not be without it. It does first-class work in flax, and also lifts all the loose straw that is left by shockers."—Broderick, Sask. H. M. HENRICKSON.

WHY IT MERITS INVESTIGATION

"The Sheaf Loader has worked to our entire satisfaction. The picking up of loose grain is a feature which adds a great deal to the usefulness of the machine. Those looking for labor-saving machinery cannot do better than investigate its merits."—Beresford P.O., Man. JAS. CHAPMAN & SON.

Owing to the heavy demand for Stewart Sheaf Loaders all over the West, and the rapidity with which orders are coming in, we would advise intending purchasers to be certain of securing one for the coming season by placing an order early.

Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Limited

804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

TWO FARMS TO SELL OR RENT, ON crop or cash payments. The north half of Section 24, Township 8, Range 81, and the south-east quarter of Section 12, in Township 4, Range 80, both west of the Principal Meridian in Saskatchewan, close to Carleton Place and Gainsborough. Apply for particulars to Messrs. Adolph and Blake, Northern Crown Bank Chambers, Brandon, Manitoba, solicitors for the owner. 11-1f

FOR SALE—GOOD HALF SECTION 3 miles from town. Good buildings, plenty water, \$24 per acre. Also good quarter section 2 miles from town, \$18 per acre. Good stable and lots water. Easy terms. Apply L. H. Gardiner, Broomhill, Man. 11-3

FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES, 225 ACRES in cultivation, rest pasture. Six-roomed house, and barn, and granary. Good water in house and barn. 8 miles to station. Part cash, rest crop payments. Apply to H. Schlappkohl, Roche Perce, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE, DIRT CHEAP—ONE OF THE best half sections, Goose Lake District. 190 acres under cultivation. House, large barn, good granaries. Abundance of water. Ideal for grain or mixed. Half cash, easy terms. G. Forster, Marriott, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE OR RENT—800 ACRE IM- proved Grain and Dairy Farm, joining Okotoks, near Calgary. A bargain. Good terms. Apply to L. W. Barrett, Aldersyde, Alta. 12-4

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, FENC- ed, half-mile from McAuley. One hundred acres broken. Good pasture, water and buildings. Also stock and implements. Henry Gordon, McAuley, Man. 10-3

A SNAP—HALF SECTION TWO MILES from Swan River. 170 cultivated, 40 ready to break. Good buildings, well fenced, good well. \$7,000, easy terms. Full line stock and implements. For further particulars apply to R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Man. 11-2

MISCELLANEOUS

FLOUR—FARMERS, BUY FLOUR IN CLUB lots from the Farmer's Mill. Empire Patent, Two-Seventy; Cook's Pride, Two-Fifty; Sweet Home, Two-Thirty. Get prices on car lots. One Northern Milling Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 9-6

MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST prices paid, send sample; no delay. Put your name and address on outside of sample. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-1f

FARMERS AND STREAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bientart. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 8-1f

TENDERS WANTED FOR CARLOAD Cedar Posts, including large corner posts. F.O.B. Cabri, Sask. W. Hunter, Secretary, Grain Growers' Association, Gerowville, Sask. 9-4

HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE Study. Free on application. Secretary International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 11-13

TENDERS WANTED FOR CARLOAD OF Green Cedar Posts, f.o.b. McAuley, Man. 5 and 6 in. at top, 7 and 8 ft. long. Henry Chipperfield, Secretary Archie Grain Growers. 11-2

FARM MACHINERY

OUTFIT COMPLETE—20 H.P. INTERNA- tional Tractor; 27-42 Aultman-Taylor Separator, all attachments; 5-furrow P. & O. Engine Plows. All in excellent condition. Price, entire outfit, \$2,800. Ohberg and Nyberg Bros., Amisk, Alta. 9-4

SAMPLE ENGINES AT SPECIAL PRICES— 1½, 2½ and 6 H.P. sizes. They have been slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and just like new before leaving our factory. Prices and further particulars on request. The Page Wire Fence Company Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 9-4

FOR SALE—25 H.P. INTERNATIONAL Tractor, Aultman-Taylor Separator, 8-furrow Cockshutt plows. Will sell one or all cheap for quick sale. John Steele, Birch Creek, Sask. 9-6

FOR SALE—MARSHALL OIL TRACTOR, 30-60 H.P. Used two seasons. Cheap. Box 48, Carleton Place, Ont. 7-6

FOR SALE—ONE POWER WELL BORING machine, run one season. A snap. Apply to George Hyde, Wapella, Sask. 7-6

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

No. 1 SEASONED WHITE POPLAR CORD- wood, \$2.50 per cord, F.O.B. St. Louis. H. Vosper, St. Louis, Man. 9-6

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week. 80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.
20c Per Word for 6 Weeks. \$1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.
40c Per Word for 13 Weeks. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

SEED OATS — PEDIGREED BANNER, Abundance, and No. 22. Big, strong seed. Tested purity and germination. Prices defy competition. Investigate this. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-6

SIX THOUSAND BUSHELS THOUSAND Dollar Seed Oats. Original seed from Indian Head Experimental Farm. Write for sample and particulars. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 9-6

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—FREE FROM noxious weeds, 7 cents per lb. Bags free. Shipped over three thousand lbs last year and no complaint. Reference, Sterling Bank. Henry Kinney, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-4

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-1f

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT — Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.50 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-13

FLAX SEED—97% GERMINATION. NO weeds. Three hundred bushels, \$1.75. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—CLEAN SEED, \$1.50 per bushel. Horace Glover, Redvers, Sask. 8-6

GRASS, ALFALFA, CLOVER SEED — Write for free circular. Unsurpassed quality seed. Right prices. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-8

MENSURY BARLEY FOR SALE—CLEAN, plump, good germination. Price 65 cents per bushel, including bags. Chas. T. Masson, Wood Bay, Man. 10-3

10,000 BUSHELS PURE MARQUIS Wheat, grown on breaking and summer fallow on my farm near Dundurn. \$1.25 per bushel in car-load lots. O. F. Mellicke, Dundurn, Sask. 11-6

PURE NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY Seed, \$7.00 per hundred, bags included. R. F. McVeety, Swan River. Echo Seed Farm. 11-2

FOR SALE — RE-CLEANED MARQUIS Wheat. Free from noxious weeds, 98 per cent. pure. Second prize at Grenfell Seed Fair. \$1.00 per bus. F.O.B. J. R. Reeve, Grenfell, Sask. 11-2

RED FYE WHEAT, GARTON'S REGEN- erated 1911 strain. Heavy yielding, absolutely pure, grown on breaking, re-cleaned. One dollar a bushel. Also Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats 1911 strain. Extra early, great yielder, re-cleaned. Sixty cents a bushel, bags extra. Samples on application. Bell Bros., Nokomis, Sask. 11-8

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON CLEAN land. Graded a very good sample 1 N. Weighs 64 lb. to the bushel. Carefully re-cleaned. Prices and sample an application. Special rates for carload lots. Walter Simpson, Box 156 Brownlee, Sask. 11-3

GARTON'S 22 OATS, GROWN FROM PEDI- gree seed on new breaking. Extra fine seed, free from weeds, cleaned, 50c per bushel, f.o.b. Grainger, sacks extra. Sample on application. Grainger and Sons, Grainger, Alta. 6-6

FLAX SEED—CHOICE HAND PICKED, free from noxious weeds, \$1.75 per bushel. Send for sample. Harley, Newton and Law, Richard, Sask. 6-8

SEED GRAIN

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE.—THREE THOU- sand bushels of Garton's Abundance Oats. Pure seed of high quality, ripened before frost. Sixty cents. Car lots fifty cents. f.o.b. Sedgewick. Also improved Red Fife Wheat, hand selected and propagated according to Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules. My multiplying field yielded thirty-nine bushels per acre from one bushel's sowing. Price one-fifty per bus., sacks extra. James A. Colvin, Sedgewick, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS, \$1.10, RE-CLEANED. 99% pure, bags ten cents per bushel extra. Will deliver to most stations for \$1.40, bags included. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alta. 7-6

SENSATION OATS, 45 CENTS PER BUS. Perfectly clean. First prize seed fair two years together. Frank Peake, Killwinning, Sask. 8-6

SEED OATS—BLACK VICTOR. HEAVY cropper, 42 lbs bushel, 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c, f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley, 800 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 6-13

FOR SALE—MARQUIS WHEAT—FROM 1 to 10 bus., \$2.00 per bushel; from 10 to 50, \$1.50 per bushel; from 50 to 100, \$1.25 per bushel; over 100, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask., bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS Siberian Timothy Seed, Ten Dollars per hundred. Sacks extra. J. Byer, Granum, Alta. 9-4

MARQUIS WHEAT, PURITY AND GER- mination guaranteed—\$1.25 per bushel, sacks furnished. R. G. Mann, Beatty, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYEGRASS SEED —Good, clean. Ten dollars hundred lbs., bags extra. Geo. Lane, McTaggart, Sask. 10-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—WON FIRST PRIZE at the Manitoba Winter Fair. Price \$1.50 a bushel, Redvers. T. A. Lord, Redvers, Sask. 11-5

MARQUIS WHEAT, CLEANED—\$1.00 PER bushel, f.o.b. Strome. Bags extra. John Spohn, Strome, Alta. 10-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.25 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 7-6

FLAX SEED—NO WEEDS—4TH PRIZE, Provincial Fair, Saskatoon; 1st, Windthorst Fair, score 96½. Price \$1.65 bus., re-cleaned, bags free, F.O.B. Windthorst. Dunstan Bros., Windthorst, Sask. 12-2

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE SEED GROWN on breaking. No noxious weeds. Cleaned. Sample on application. \$1.10 sacked. W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 12-2

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—PLUMP and clean. Seed from the Mooney Seed Co. Sample and price on application. A. H. McGregor, Medora, Man. 9-4

FOR SALE — GOOD CLEAN TIMOTHY Seed, 8 cents per lb., sacks extra. A. Brusch, Eli, Man. 12-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE, GOOD, FROM summerfallow, re-cleaned, \$1.50 per bushel, bags free. J. E. Frith, Moosomin, Sask. 11-6

WANTED—WESTERN RYE AND BROME grass. Good clean seed. Send samples, prices and quantities to Wm. Rennie Co. Limited, 894 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 6-1f

FOR SALE—PURE TIMOTHY SEED— Seven dollars per hundred, bags included. D. B. Estabrook, Swan River, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE.—A QUANTITY OF GARTON'S No. 22 Oats, thoroughly cleaned, yielded 95 bus. acre. New bags free, 90c per bushel, F.O.B. Edam, Sask. Y. Stegimils. 9-3

PRESTON WHEAT—FREE FROM FOUL seeds. F. J. Hartell, Cheshire, Alta. 7-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—PURE AND CLEAN, \$1.50. A. Smith, Keoma, Alta. 7-6

SEED GRAIN

GARTON'S No. 46 WHEAT, \$1.25 PER bushel. Garton's No. 22 Oats, 80c. Garton's two-rowed barley, Brewer, 75c. Pure and clean, free from weeds and other grain. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 12-2

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR and Royal Russets. One Dollar per bushel, bags free. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-13

"ROCHESTER ROSE," CALIFORNIA Snowflake.—Both prize winners. Grown from hand-selected seed. \$2.00 bushel, bags free, Goule and Son, Maple Bush, Elbow, Sask. 11-6

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS — Hardy northern grown stock. Senator Dunlap, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary, Clyde Warfield and other leading varieties. Price \$10.00 per thousand, express charges prepaid. 10% discount on orders with remittance in full received before March 20th. Monrad Wigan, Wynndel, B.C. 10-10

PROF. HANSEN'S HARDY STRAWBERRY Plants. Stand Manitoba winters without protection. Dollar-fifty per hundred. Also Dunlap, Crescent, etc. Boughen and Olsson, Valley River, Man. 12-3

LUMBER AND POSTS

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS. Write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 12-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OF- ferings: Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Short-horn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man. 24-1f

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-1f

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 20-1f

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. Buff Orpington Cockerels. This farm and stock complete for sale. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 9-4

FOR SALE CHEAP—20 YOUNG REGISTER- ed Shorthorn bulls of good type and quality, also females, and also a good string of registered Clydesdales, registered Yorkshires, Dairy cows and grade ewes. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 6-1f

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-1f

HERE'S A SNAP—HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO years, good color, from good producing stock, \$75.00. Thos. Venables, Fork River, Man. 7-6

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 9-4

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEINS—PURE-BRED—WRITE FOR prices and terms. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 10-6

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

FOR SALE—FOUR MONTHS THRIFTY Berkshire Boars, with pedigree, price \$12.00 each. Isaac Brothers, Aberdeen, Sask. 12-2

THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man. has for sale twenty Yorkshire sows. Bred to farrow in April. 9-4

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK., BREEDER of Berkshire Swine. 16-1f

BUTTER

BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-tf.

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

PURE - BRED BARRED ROCKS AND White Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets For Sale—Bred from Hawkins' New York and Boston prize winners, but Saskatchewan raised. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 10-3

BARRED ROCKS — TRAP NESTED Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs two dollars per fifteen. Few Leghorn Cockerels, two dollars each. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 12-6

DO YOU WANT BARRED ROCK, S. C. R. I. Red, or S. C. W. Leghorn baby chicks? Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write me. Robt. Wilson, Eburne Station, B.C. 11-6

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN, ROSE Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. One-fifty each. Alfred Averill, Olanwilliam, Man. 7-6

BLACK ORPINGTONS, CHOICE COCKER- els for sale. Eggs in season. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-6

LIGHT BRAHMAS—THE REAL CANA- dian chicken. Eggs from the best laying strain in America. Fifteen eggs \$3, thirty eggs \$5, 100 eggs \$15. Every egg guaranteed fertile. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS — AT THE RECENT Manitoba Poultry show I won Second and Third Cocks; Second Cockerel; Third and Fourth pens. Females for sale. Eggs Two Dollars per setting. J. H. Clark, Virden, Man. 12-6

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM First Prize stock. Two dollars each. James Bissett, Roseland P.O., Man. 11-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—MAY cockerels, dollar each. Wm. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alta. 11-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—TWO Dollars each. Henry Horne, Zealandia, Sask. 9-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR Sale—W. Dawson, Juniata, Sask. 12-3

HORSES

FOR SALE — CLYDESDALE STALLION Vulcan 2nd. Was champion as a 8-year-old at Regina fair, when owned by P. M. Brett. For prices and terms apply to Walter W. Thompson, Riga, Sask. 9-6

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

PURE BRED REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Stallion, rising 2 years old, for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 9-6

BLACKSMITH WANTED

SENLAQ WANTS BLACKSMITH—WELL settled territory, without opposition. Apply Sec., G.G.A., Senlac, Sask.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

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Winnipeg

payment for the work of handling the goods and 8% interest on all goods, compared with cash prices.

This is a very good showing for the first year and it has been an education to the farmers and working men, as it clearly indicates that there is something sadly wrong with the economic side of life in Canada and especially in Western Canada and we purpose going more strongly into the co-operative part of our branch work this year.

J. M. BLACK.

Strathclair, Man.

THE FIRST EFFORT

The following is a statement of the first co-operative effort of the Dafoe, Sask., Grain Growers' association:

Sacks	Price per Sack	Selling Price	Local Price	Saved	Total
Flour 400	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$3.50	\$0.90	\$360.00
Oatmeal 45-					
80 lb.	2.00	2.05	3.20	1.15	51.75
Bran 180	.82½	.87½	1.35	.47½	85.50
Shorts 10	.92½	.97½			

Total amount saved to members of association \$497.25

As you will see by the above statement the Association made a gross profit of \$51.75, from which must be deducted interest on bank loan of \$1,250 at 10% for one month, \$10.40, leaving a net profit of \$41.35. The flour, etc., was purchased from the Yorkton flour mill.

SIDNEY R. EVANS.

FOUR YEARS' RECORD

As requested, I am forwarding you a report of our co-operative buying at Foxwarren, for the year 1912. We bought our twine by the car of 25,000 lbs., on which we had a saving of \$112.00. While apples were selling here at \$5.00 per barrel, we got them f.o.b. Foxwarren, including handling at \$3.80, a saving of \$1.20 per barrel or \$180.00 on a car lot.

We handled three carloads of flour and feed from the Echo Milling company, on which we saved \$197.60. As we have to pay 35 cents per gallon for coal-oil here, we got a carload f.o.b. Foxwarren at 22 cents. On returning the barrels we got a refund of \$1.20 each, which brings our oil to a fraction over 19 cents per gallon or a difference of, say, 15 cents per gallon, which amounts to \$270.90. We have thus made a total saving in one year of \$763.50.

The saving in my last report in March last was \$2,472.00, which makes the total savings in four years \$3,235.50.

We also have our own weigh scales which were put in some six years ago. We also run two beef rings and they give every satisfaction. We have already organized for the coming season. Your humble servant runs both rings, so you can see we are right in the co-operative business.

R. J. DONNELLY, Sec'y-Treas.,
Foxwarren G.G.A.

COAL FOR MIRY CREEK

Our Association was organized in July, 1912, and in September I was instructed to write to coal mines and companies for prices of coal laid down in carloads at Cabri on the C.P.R.

Amongst other companies I wrote to Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg, for prices of Galt coal, and to the Rock Springs Sootless Coal company at Taber, Alberta. The Galt people forwarded my letter to their Western agency at Moose Jaw and I had a letter from there referring me to their agent at Cabri for prices. Needless to say we did not trouble to call on their agent as we did not wish to pay so many agents' commissions. The Rock Springs people offered to lay down the coal at Cabri for \$6.15 per ton, which offer we accepted. We appointed a committee of three members of the Association to look after the unloading and weighing of the coal on its arrival and to notify the members who had ordered coal.

We handled five cars in all; four of them contained 33 tons and one contained 44 tons. We fixed the price on the first two cars at \$6.40, but found that left us rather close a margin, so we raised it to \$6.60, which proved satisfactory. When we got the first two cars one of the dealers in Cabri quoted \$9.00 as the retail price of coal, which he said he got from Taber, Alberta, and which was to all appearance the same quality as we got. The retail price has since been reduced to \$8.50. After paying demurrage on cars

RENNIES

RECOGNIZED BY
HIGHEST AUTHORITIES AS
THE BEST GROWN IN CANADA

WRITE TO DAY FOR CATALOGUE
STORE AT 394 PORTAGE AVE.
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SEEDS

The Garton System of Plant Breeding

HAS PRODUCED

1. The Heaviest Yielding Oats in cultivation
2. The Earliest Oats in cultivation
3. The Strongest Strawed Oats in cultivation
4. The Thinnest Shelled Oats in cultivation
5. The Most Nutritious Oats in cultivation
6. The Strongest Strawed Barley in cultivation
7. The only distinct New Breeds of Grasses
8. The Heaviest Yielding Mangel in cultivation
9. The Heaviest Yielding Swede in cultivation

Over 1000 Medals, Diplomas and other Awards have been granted to The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. Limited. For Prices on Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Turnips, Fertilizers, Wheat Protector, Incubators, etc., apply to

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Perfect Health

For your run-down stock. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in poor condition are never profitable, but are carried at a loss. No animal can work steadily, grow rapidly, produce heavily, bear vigorous young, unless able to eat heartily and thoroughly digest the food. In other words, the organs of digestion and circulation must be kept strong and active if profits are to be secured.

Pratt's Animal Regulator
is the unequalled stock tonic and conditioner. The only preparation that has a record of forty years' successful use by leading stock owners.
25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. Pail, \$3.50

Be prepared for accidents. Keep on hand for immediate use a supply of

Pratt's Healing Ointment and Healing Powder
25c, 50c. Sample mailed for 2c

Equally good for man or beast; it cures burns, scalds, cuts, sores, wounds, skin cracks. It is pleasant to use, soothing and quick acting.

"Your money back if it fails"

Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or
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BIG INCOMES for WELL DRILLERS**\$50.00 a Day, 300 Days, Made by Many—BOOK FREE!**

If you are sincere in your desire to succeed, and want to get into a big paying business of your own, investigate the exceptional opportunity now being offered to operators of Well Drills. Water scarcity felt in thousands of localities! Ten times more work to be done than drillers to do it! \$50.00 a day clear profit is what many men are doing—what any man can make with industry and with

I clear \$50.00 a day above expenses right along. THOR KELLY.



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We've been building high-grade drilling outfits for nearly half a century. We've learned how to combine simplicity and durability. And we offer equipment that is guaranteed to drill faster and at a lower cost per foot than any other machinery in existence—machinery that is easiest to operate—that runs quietly—that never breaks down—that is always on the job. Our patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch—a feature that saves all lost motion—is one of the greatest money and work-saving improvements ever found on a drilling machine. Besides saving energy and power, it gives absolute control over drilling motion. This and our

Friction Hoist, another great trouble and work-saver, give operator an easy right-hand control of entire machine, including raising and lowering the derrick by power. Many other equally striking advantages.

We make all kinds of machines, at all prices and for all formations; with power and without.

Write Today For our wonderful 184-page book. Tells all about Armstrong Machinery—how it is "making good" for well drillers everywhere—how a reasonable investment will set you up in this big paying business. 12c for postage brings big book by return mail. Write today. (75)

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Smut

Only Automatic Machine of its Kind on the Market. Pickles at the Rate of 135 Bushels per Hour.

Absolutely Killed

Self-Operating Proven Success



STRICTLY GUARANTEED

Don't suffer losses caused through smut in grain, when you can absolutely eliminate it with The Automatic Seed Grain Picker here pictured. Pickles at the rate of 135 bushels per hour. Self-operating, weight of grain supplying power for operation. Built for using both **Bluestone** and **Formaldehyde** and does absolutely perfect work with every kind of grain. Only known method that will pickle flax. Conveniently light, yet strongly built to last lifetime with ordinary care. 2500 sold last year with guarantee of money back and freight paid both ways if not perfectly satisfactory in estimation of user. Not one complaint received nor one machine returned.

Prices for Picker using formaldehyde, \$17.00. Built of solid copper for bluestone, \$20.00. Fully guaranteed. Freight prepaid to any point in Canada. See your dealer today. Insist on Automatic Seed Grain Picker. If he can't supply you send order direct and machine will be shipped at once C.O.D. Demand last year far greater than supply. Avoid disappointment. Order today. Write for literature fully describing this machine.

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Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT TESTER

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of Oats from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich. & WINDSOR, Ont.

Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

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CONTRACTORS AND HOME BUILDERS!

Why not buy your Lumber direct from the Mill? Write us or send us your List for Figures. We can save you money

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and expenses of members who were in charge of the coal, we deposited \$35.00 in the funds of the Association. The first two cars, 33 tons each, sold at \$6.40 per ton; dealers' price, \$9.00; net gain per ton, \$2.60; total net gain, \$171.00. The third car, 44 tons, sold at \$6.60 per ton; dealers' price, \$8.50 per ton; net gain per ton, \$1.90; total net gain, \$83.60. The last two cars, 33 tons each, sold at \$6.60 per ton; dealers' price, \$8.50 per ton; net gain per ton, \$1.90; total net gain, \$125.40. Aggregate net gain on all five cars, \$380.60.

W. B. HUNTER,

Secretary, Miry Creek Association.

CO-OPERATION IN THE STATES

(By J. R. Lowe, Chaplin, Sask.)

I notice The Guide is urging co-operation, among farmers especially. It is well. But why limit it to farmers? The everyday consumer will enjoy its fruits equally with the farmer. Of course, none but farmers can well be interested in the building of elevators, or in the establishment of creameries or cheese factories, but when it comes to the establishment of co-operative stores no class should be barred from joint ownership. At present I am a stockholder in a very successful co-operative store in a small town in Wisconsin, from where I came less than two years ago, and having had a hand in organizing several such stores in as many towns and being familiar with the working plan of organizing and operation, will, with your permission, set down for the benefit of your thousands of readers, the plain way by which over 125 co-operative stores have been established in the last half dozen years from our central organization in Minneapolis, Minnesota. These stores have for their fundamental principles those originated in Toad Lane, Rochdale, England, viz: dividends on stock and on purchases. The English co-operative stores are nearly all in the towns and cities, while in the United States the growth has been largely among the farmers surrounding the smaller towns. There are now four centres established in the States to exploit the co-operative principle among the people, Minneapolis, Toledo, Ohio; San Francisco, Cal., and Seattle, Washington. Other centres will be established as rapidly as a demand arises for them. Whenever one or more in a community expresses a desire for the establishment of a co-operative store, the central office sends one of its corps to look over the situation and find a merchant who is willing to make his store co-operative. Whenever sufficient shares are sold to people within the patronizing territory to at least equal the value of the stock of goods to be turned over, then an invoice of the stock is made by disinterested parties, a manager selected, usually the person who is making the turnover, and a board of directors chosen. The cash received by the sale of shares is turned over at once to the original owner of the stock, the unpaid shares are held by the new board of directors and as they are collected, the proceeds are turned over to the original owner until he is fully paid. The value of each share is one hundred dollars and bears six per cent. All dividends on stock and on purchases to the unpaid stockholders must be applied on the balance due on their shares. English co-operators have, for many years, been paid 15 per cent. on their purchases, but the profits of their wholesale, manufacturing and milling departments go to the shareholder. Many stores in the States pay 10 per cent. on purchases and a few pay in addition 5 per cent. to non-stockholders. This means to an average farmer, who has \$100 invested and who spends \$250 a year at the co-operative store, \$6.00 on his share of stock and \$25.00 on his purchases. The \$31.00 is not given as a credit at the store, but is paid him in cash. An invoice is taken annually and after setting aside a reserve fund, an educational fund and writing off any bad accounts, or deterioration of fixtures and buildings, the balance is divided as above indicated. Co-operative stores sell at prices prevalent in the community; in this way they do not create strife or price cutting as a general rule. Stockholders can own more than one share, but can have but one vote. In this way the stores are prevented from falling into the hands of a few for the purpose of wreckage. The field is ripe for the harvest in the Canadian West. All it needs is a guiding hand to direct and to push it along.

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION

A writer in the New York Independent says it is safe to say there are in the world today over 12,000,000 members of bona-fide co-operative associations doing a trade much above a billion dollars a year, with net profits of over \$100,000,000.

Britain leads in this co-operative movement with 2,650,000 members in co-operative associations, with a capital of \$175,000,000 employed, an annual outturn of \$560,000,000 and profits of over \$60,000,000. Most of the co-operative organizations in Great Britain are trading organizations which sell to their members.

In point of proportion of co-operators to population Denmark probably ranks first. In Denmark the co-operative organizations are mostly selling organizations. Danish co-operative associations, besides engaging in this line, are also made the means of buying for members, in large quantities, fertilizers, feed, etc.

STATE LOANS IN U.S.

Judged from the fact that we hear very little about it, the statement that eight states in the United States are authorized by their legislatures to loan state funds upon farm mortgages will be news to many of our readers. Two states have had such a law, but it has been repealed because of alleged corrupt or incompetent management. These states are New York and Wisconsin. The eight states now authorized by constitutional provisions to loan money to farmers are: Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota and Oklahoma.

The law in Indiana is in the state constitutional adoption of 1851, and relates to the investment of school funds by the county authorities in real estate mortgages, and in the other states by constitutional adoption at varying dates to 1907, when Oklahoma provided for the investment of permanent common school and other educational funds in first mortgages upon good improved lands and in state, county, school district and government bonds, in the order named. On August 2, 1912, the aggregate amount of loans made to farmers by the commissioners of the Oklahoma land office since 1907 was \$4,079,225 upon a total number of 3,440 loans.

Five Per Cent. in S. Dakota

South Dakota, however, appears to carry off the palm for the success of its state loan constitutional adoption, which provides for the investment of the permanent school funds in first mortgages upon farm lands, among other securities. The Commissioner of School and Public Lands of South Dakota reported, under date of September 30, 1912, that loans numbered about 7,000 for an aggregate sum of \$6,216,405.61 upon which a uniform rate of five per cent. is charged. To South Dakota, therefore, belongs the credit of working out to a larger extent than any other of the eight states a comprehensive system of state loans to farmers at reasonable rates of interest, which our own State of Minnesota might find it profitable to study.—The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.

Note.—The article in The Farmer, from which the above extract is taken, is followed by a number of letters from Minnesota farmers who give the prevailing rate of interest on bank and mortgage loans as ranging from 5½ to 10 per cent. in different localities.

AN OFFER TO FARMERS

Draw a sketch of your farm, giving the number of acres in each field, the kind of soil and the kind of crops grown on it for the past three years. Also specify the line you are particularly interested in, namely, dairying, beef production, sheep or hogs, or grain growing. Distance from the market has also to be considered. Send this to the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, and they will make suggestions that will be a material help in deciding the best crop rotation for your farm.

Carl Gustaf Patrik De Laval, known throughout the world as the inventor of the cream separator, died on February 3, in Stockholm, Sweden, his native city, at the age of 67 years.

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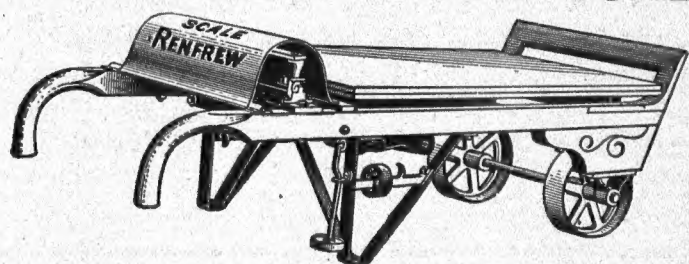
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